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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, foggy early, fair later, [32-48]. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 4-9 [39-48]. ... Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 2-8 [36-... FURT: Tuesday, overcast. Temp. 0-8 [32-46]. NEW ...esday, fair. Temp. 3-8 [37-46].

EDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	2.75 Fl
Algeria	4.00 Din	Greece	30 Dr	Nigeria	17 N
Austria	13 S	India	Rs 10	Norway	3.75 NKr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.500 R.O.
Belgium	26 B Fr	Israel	1.50 IS	Portugal	35 Esc
Canada	C$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs 9.50	Saudi Arabia	4.75 Rials
Denmark	4.25 DKr	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	0.3.00	Sweden	3.50 SKr
Egypt	70 P	Libya	LDin 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 FS
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	25 LFr	Tunisia	350 Mill
Finland	3.50 FM	Malaysia	2.5 Ringgit	Turkey	75 TL
France	3.50 F	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50 Cts
Germany	1.80 DM	Morocco	3.50 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 Din

30,175 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1980 Established 1887



United Press International

...orker in Cairo yesterday attaches the brass plaque that ...ifies the Israeli Embassy in Hebrew, Arabic and English.

Low-Key Opening Ceremony

...rael Has 'House in Egypt,' ...st Embassy in Arab World

By Christopher S. Wren

...RO, Feb. 18 (NYT) — A ...nd-white Israeli flag unfurled ... the balcony of a two-story ... house in a Cairo suburb to... s Israel formally opened its ...mbassy in any Arab country.

... low-key, 20-minute ceremo... ...sef Hadass, the Israeli charge ...res, oversaw the mounting of ...s plaque in Hebrew, Arabic ...nglish on the embassy gate ...ffixed the traditional Jewish ...a, a small cylinder containing ... from the Book of Deuterono... ... the front doorpost.

... from this moment, Israel has ...use in Egypt and in a few ... Egypt will have its house in ..." the Syrian-born diplomat ...ed.

... a short speech, Mr. Hadass, ...dmitted that he was "quite ... of the difficulties and obsta... which still exist in our way." ...id he prayed the peace treaty ...d nearly 11 months ago would ... first step for an overall settle... in the region" and that "lead... f other Arab countries will join ...t and Israel in the peace pro...

...e small Israeli Embassy team ...d yesterday to start working ...e beige-and-white, eight-room ... in the western suburb of ...i. Egypt is expected to send its ...permanent diplomats to Tel ...Wednesday.

Latest Step

... exchange of embassies is the ...step in the normalization of ...ns between the two countries ...ollows Israel's initial with... ...l from two-thirds of the Sinai ...ula last month. The process ...ed under the treaty has pro... ...l on or ahead of schedule, direct communications and ...ravel links opened and flights ...n Cairo and Tel Aviv due to ...two weeks.

... there has also been an under... ...t of new tension over Israel's ...to encourage more Jewish set... ...ts in the occupied Jordanian ...Bank, which Egypt says is un... ...ting continuing talks on Pal... ...n autonomy in the territory.

... Israeli Embassy team's arriv... ...sterday received only brief ...on in two Cairo newspapers ... and was ignored by the third. ...y any Egyptian journalists ...evident at today's ceremony, ...ch Egypt was represented by ...oreign Ministry's chief of pro... Mustapha el Diwani.

... one measure of the climate ...as developed over the issue of ... settlements, the authorita... ...ewspaper Al Ahram today at... ... Israel's ambassador-desig... Eliahu Ben-Elissar, who is ...led to arrive in Cairo Sun... ...Ar. Al Ahram said Mr. Ben... ... by asserting recently that ... and Washington did not have ...ht to tell Israelis where they ... live, "has chosen an unfor... ... start for his mission to ...

... newspaper criticized said the ...mbassador "should also have ...d that it is the right of Cairo, ...en its duty, to reject the poli... ...sraeli settlement in the occu... ...rab territories."

Acceptance

... local residents seemed to ... their new neighbors. Rawa ... who held her two-year-old ...ter as she watched the cere... ... from her balcony, said that ... one on our street is very happ... ...h the embassy of Israel and ...eace."

... siting group of synagogue lay ... from the United Syna... ... of America seemed more ex... "It's something you can ... about for years," said Walter ...bach. "I never though I ... witness anything like this."

... Hadass and Zvi Gabay, who ...rn in Iraq, are the only two ... career diplomats stationed ...o far. They were joined by ... Perry, the new embassy ad... ...rative officer; Shulamit ... a 66-year-old archivist who ...p her recent retirement to ...he Cairo staff; and Bruria ... Mr. Ben-Elissar's secretary. ...taff, including security and communications personnel, is expected to be a dozen to 15 persons.

An advance party of technicians trucked in the furniture and other equipment, including trilingual typewriters, on a 15-hour drive across the Sinai a week ago.

Mr. Hadass was born in Aleppo, Syria, in 1928 and was educated at the Sorbonne in Paris. He emigrated to Israel in 1949 and has served as a diplomat in France and several African countries. He formerly headed the Israeli Foreign Ministry's Bureau for Implementation of the Peace Treaty.

Sakharov, Wife Report Beating By Gorki Police

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Dissident leader Andrei Sakharov and his wife were roughed up Friday near their exile home in Gorki during a clash with police agents, friends of the Nobel Peace Prize winner said today.

Mr. Sakharov, 58, who has a heart condition, and his wife, Yelena Bonner, were thrown to the floor of a room in a police station where they were protesting the detention of a friend who had come to visit them in Gorki, the friends said.

Mrs. Bonner, 57, who suffers from glaucoma and other serious eye ailments, reportedly was "struck about the eye" by the men who set upon the couple. It was not clear whether the attackers were militiamen, part of the KGB secret police detail assigned to watch the Sakharovs or other police employees.

Mr. Sakharov sent a telegram of protest after the incident to KGB director Yuri Andropov and a letter to an official in Gorki.

Mr. Sakharov was arrested and banished to Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow, on Jan. 22.

Foes Call For Unity To Fight Gandhi

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (NYT) — The splintered opponents of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today decried her dissolution of nine state governments as autocratic and called for a united front to challenge her candidates in forthcoming state elections.

By dismissing the state governments controlled by her political rivals, Mrs. Gandhi made a frontal attack on her enemies, removing them, at least temporarily, from their last strongholds of power, the nine large and populous states.

To justify the move, her government cited precisely the same rationale that had been used to topple state governments dominated by her loyalists after the Janata Party swept Mrs. Gandhi from power in 1977. At that time the Janata leadership argued that their victory in election for national Parliament had shown that the people had withdrawn their support from Mrs. Gandhi's party and that those legislatures where her backers dominated were no longer representative. The Supreme Court accepted this argument.

Now the tables have turned completely. In last month's parliamentary elections, Mrs. Gandhi's party won all but 101 of the 350 seats being contested in the nine states where the state machinery was under control of rival parties.

Clear Objectives

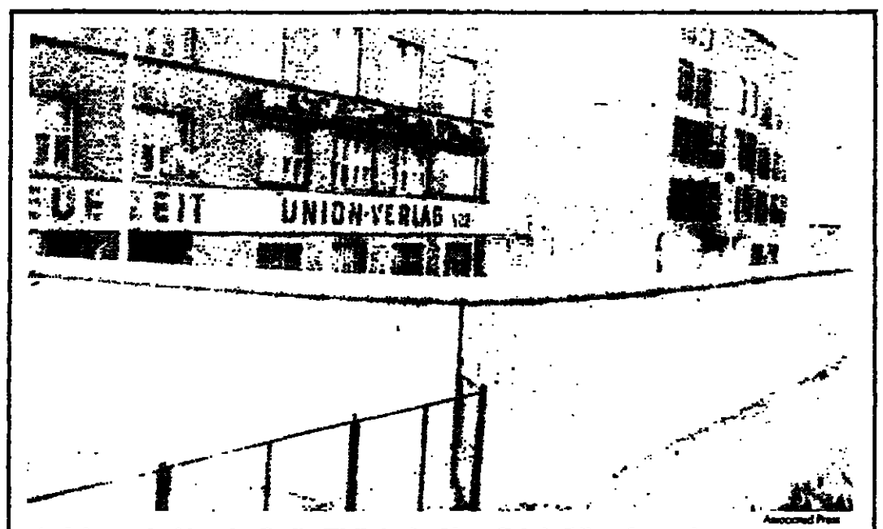
Mrs. Gandhi's objectives in toppling the parties are clear: It is the state legislatures that later this spring will elect one-third of the members of the upper house. The opposition is in control of the upper house now and although its vetos can be easily overridden by Mrs. Gandhi's majority in the all-important lower house, she would gain support at the center if her party captured more state houses.

Equally important has been the strategic determination of her party that elections as soon as possible would best sustain the momentum of her national victory. Her advisers also believe that that by forcing the issue now, they are taking advantage of the enmity that continues to divide the fragmented opposition, which until last summer had held together as the Janata Party.

Finally, there is also the attraction of extending power in accordance with the prevailing political culture. Mrs. Gandhi had declared that she would not be vindictive after returning to power but once when questioned in Parliament about the possibility of toppling state governments, she snapped, "Who did it first?"

The attacks on Mrs. Gandhi's action against the state governments

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

At left, overlooking the Berlin Wall, is the Neue Zeit building, from where two printing workers escaped. The watch tower, at far right, was said to be unmanned at the time.

2 Scale Berlin Wall in Daring Escape

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Two East German printing workers used grappling hooks and a rope to flee across the Berlin wall in an escape reminiscent of flights in the early 1960s, when Communist authorities closed the last hole in the Iron Curtain.

Dashing across the death strip last night after having sawed through iron bars blocking a window in the building of a Communist newspaper near the wall, the two scaled over it near Checkpoint Charlie undetected by East German guards and dogs patrolling the area.

"It was an extraordinary escape," said a West Berlin police spokesman. "They never would have got away with it in daylight."

A series of spectacular escapes followed the 1961 erection of the wall, built to stem a flood of refugees draining East Germany of manpower.

After the postwar partition of Germany, more than 3.5 million East Germans fled to the West. As the rest of the border was closed, more than 1.5 million fled through Berlin alone.

The printing workers, aged 26 and 27, stayed behind after a late shift in the newspaper Neue Zeit, then lowered themselves to the ground on the east side of the dividing wall near the Allied checkpoint.

According to West Berlin police sources, one of the East German observation posts was unmanned at the time.

Hurling their rope and grappling hooks over the barrier, the escapees quickly climbed over to the Western side — without a shot being fired.

Allied investigators were questioning the two today. They were expected to be taken later to the Marienfeld refugee camp on the city outskirts.

The spot where they scaled the wall was a few yards away from where Peter Fechner, an East German youth, was gunned down when trying to flee to the West shortly after the 103-mile wall around West Berlin was built.

West Berliners, incensed by the shooting, staged a demonstration near Checkpoint Charlie, but Western Allied officials were powerless to do anything to help him as he lay for hours near the wall bleeding to death.

The number of escapes has declined sharply since East Germany fortified the wall and installed self-firing guns along the East-West German border.

Last year, 170 East Germans fled to West Germany, most of them border guards who walked across. Escapes in Berlin itself, especially daring ones like last night's, are rarer, although Western diplomats say not all of them are reported.

Canadians Begin Voting for Parliament

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (AP) — Eastern Canadian voters turned out in large numbers today in a parliamentary election to determine whether Conservative Prime Minister Joe Clark will have a chance to carry out his tough economic program or whether Pierre Elliott Trudeau will have an encore as leader.

Generally fair weather and mild temperatures produced a turnout heavier than normal in Montreal; cloudy skies and snow flurries prevailed in Quebec. Western Canada had a mixture of snow and freezing rain, and the turnout was light.

Opinion polls preceding the elections pointed to a victory by Mr. Trudeau, whose Liberal government was defeated by Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservatives nine months ago.

More than 10 million people — over 70 percent of those eligible — were expected to vote in 281 parliamentary districts. The House of Commons has 282 seats, but one district's election was postponed until March because of the death of a candidate.

The last Gallup Poll gave the Liberals a 48-to-28-percent edge over the Conservatives, with the socialist New Democrats holding 23 percent. But a survey by Canadian Television showed the Liberals with only a 10-point edge.

Analysts considered Ontario, Canada's most populous province, the key. Its 95 seats account for one-third of Parliament, and its voters tend to swing easily from one party to another.

Despite the forecasts, the Conservatives predicted an upset, saying Canadians did not want to return to a Liberal government so quickly after 11 years under Mr. Trudeau.

Atrocities Trial Starts in Bangui

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Thirty-four persons went on trial today on charges, connected with atrocities under Jean-Bedel Bokassa before he was deposed as emperor in his absence in September.

The defendants include a former premier, Elisabeth Domitien, who served under Mr. Bokassa and is charged with covering up atrocities. A former secretary of state for social affairs, Prosper Thollin, is charged with receiving the corpses of murdered schoolchildren. Two former officers in the palace guard are accused of murder.

The trial, which is due to finish on Feb. 27, is being held in the sports stadium where Mr. Bokassa was crowned emperor in a multimillion-dollar ceremony in December, 1977. The Ivory Coast has ignored a request for his extradition.

UN Says Iran Accepts 5-Man Inquiry Panel

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 18 — Iran today accepted the appointment of five international jurists and diplomats to a United Nations commission to investigate its grievances, a UN spokesman said.

But the oft-delayed official announcement of the commission's appointment, originally expected last week, was put off again while UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim waited to get Iran's approval in writing.

The spokesman said Mr. Waldheim "is now waiting for an official communication from Iran." He added, "We hope to announce the commission shortly," either today or tomorrow.

Word that Iran had verbally accepted the five members — the United States has already approved them — came as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made an unexpected trip from Washington to New York to confer with Mr. Waldheim. Mr. Vance was scheduled to return to Washington later today.

The commission was appointed to investigate Iran's grievances against the United States and look into the alleged crimes of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

To Go to Tehran

On its appointment, UN spokesman Rudolf Stajdhuhar said, its members would immediately gather in Geneva for a discussion of its mandate and then leave for Tehran. Mr. Waldheim will not fly to Geneva to brief the five nor will he accompany them to Tehran.

Its members, diplomatic sources said, are Louis-Edmond Pettiti of France, an international law expert and human rights activist; Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algerian ambassador to the United Nations; Adib Daoudy, foreign policy assistant to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad; Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, former head of the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States; and Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, a lawyer and expert in international law.

Diplomatic sources stressed that the appointment of the commission will not signal completion of an intended package deal on the release of the captive Americans. The question of when the hostages will be freed still remains.

But the establishment of the commission means that for the first time Iran and the United States have agreed on a procedure toward bringing about a solution of the crisis.

Meanwhile, Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has repeated his demand for a U.S. admission of guilt for alleged misdeeds during the shah's reign as a condition for the release of the American hostages, Tehran radio said today.

The inquiry by an international commission into Iranian allegations against the deposed shah will not be sufficient to ensure the release of the estimated 50 American hostages, Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying after a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council last night.

In other developments:

- Juan Materno Vasquez, the Panamanian lawyer representing Iran in its effort to extradite the shah from Panama, said he expected the former monarch to be arrested shortly and predicted that formal proceedings against him could begin within two weeks. However, other Panamanian lawyers disagreed, saying the arrest of the shah within two weeks would be premature.
- France has no intention of refunding Iran's billion-dollar share in a five-nation consortium to produce enriched uranium, French Industry Minister Andre Giraud said today. He was commenting on a statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh that Iran was pulling out of the Eurodif consortium and abandoning all plans to develop nuclear energy.
- Iran tonight ignored a deadline imposed by the World Court at the Hague for presenting its defense of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy. The UN court said the case would continue even if Iran was not represented.

Croat Is Held Most Influential

Inner Circle Seen Forming In Yugoslavia's Leadership

By John Darnton

BELGRADE, Feb. 18 (NYT) — A handful of individuals appeared this weekend to be emerging as a powerful inner circle among the 23 persons in the collective leadership that will run Yugoslavia after President Tito's death.

The influence of these individuals has grown considerably since early January, when the leader, 87, was hospitalized, and especially during the last week when his vital organs began to fail.

Marshal Tito's doctors said today that his condition had failed to improve, eight days after he developed a life-threatening kidney malfunction. A brief bulletin, released from the clinic where he is being treated in Ljubljana, said that "the necessary measures of intensive treatment, especially in connection with the weakened kidney function, are continuing." The wording of the bulletin suggested that a dialysis machine, or kidney support system, was being used at least intermittently to keep him alive.

He developed kidney and heart problems after a period of apparent recovery from a leg amputation performed Jan. 20. Medical bulletins in the last several days have made no mention of heart complications.

Most Yugoslavs now expect that Marshal Tito's death will come within days.

Foremost among the inner circle, most foreign diplomats agree, is Vladimir Bakaric, 68, a longtime close associate of the president. Like many of Yugoslavia's leaders, he gained prominence as a Partisan fighter against the Nazis in the World War II.

A Croat by nationality, Mr. Bakaric went to school in Zagreb and obtained a law degree in 1937, by which time he had been a Communist Party member for four years. Before the war he was arrested for revolutionary activity. During the war he held a number of leading military-political posts with the Partisans, and from 1945 to 1954 was president of Croatia.

Mr. Bakaric is older than many of his colleagues on the state Presidency and the party Presidium. He is reportedly ill and he is a man who seems devoid of personal political ambition. He has turned over most of the principal operations of the powerful Croat party organization to a deputy.

Nevertheless, he has assumed a key role in behind-the-scene planning during the last few weeks by virtue of his position as head of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order. The council, a group of six top officers, had taken the lead in coordinating the country's defense preparedness and policing internal security at a time of national anxiety.



Vladimir Bakaric

Another key figure is Nikola Ljubicic, a military figure who has been one of the president's most trusted military subordinates and minister of defense since July, 1967. He is the only army representative on the 24-member League of Communists party Presidium, a position that underlines his political importance.

The army is well-trained, loyal and by all accounts apolitical. It is also carefully balanced by regional nationalities, although Serbian officers predominate in the upper ranks. Its role, and Gen. Ljubicic's influence, could become increasingly important in the period of uncertainty that would undoubtedly follow the president's death.

Trusted Subordinate

Gen. Ljubicic, 64, is a Serb who was graduated from the Higher Military Academy only after the war. In 1941 he became a Communist Party member and joined the Partisans. During the war he was an intelligence officer, brigade commander, and division chief of staff. In 1963 he became colonel-general and in 1970, he was made general of the army, the highest military rank

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Longtime Anti-Soviet Feeling Dominates Afghan Life

AP correspondent Marcus Eliason spent a month in Afghanistan covering the Soviet intervention and reporting under heavy censorship restrictions. After leaving Kabul he filed a two-part assessment of the situation. This is Part 2.

By Marcus Eliason

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — Before nightfall, the two Russian customers tire of browsing for fur coats. The door shuts behind them and at once everyone inside the shop relaxes. Tea is served around the heater. And then what is on every Afghan's mind today comes out: the presence of the Soviet Army.

"They are bad people. No God," the store owner said, angered. "Christian people have God. Moslem people have Allah. The Jew has his God. But the Russians, they are against God."

To a Western visitor he then delivers his verdict on the Soviet occupation: "Afghanistan is finished."

Twenty-one months of Marxist rule, culminating in the Soviet military intervention at Christmas, have knocked askew the delicate balance of neutrality that had preserved Afghan independence for 233 years.

Afghanistan's new masters have tried to transform their country into a model revolutionary state; the climate is anti-imperialist and dourly anti-American, and many educated Afghanis suddenly are reluctant to speak English.

Widespread Resentment

Instead, the 21 months of Marxist rule have produced widespread resentment against the government, a Moslem rebellion in the countryside, and, since the Soviet intervention, crippling defections in the Afghan Army.

In the past, the leftists in this near-feudal, overwhelmingly Moslem country had been a marginal force, judging by their poor showing in elections. Today their government is almost slavishly dependent on the Soviet Union.

A series of bloody coups d'etat have produced bewildering flip-flops in the party line. Hafizullah Amin, called the "beloved leader" last fall, is now characterized as a "savage hangman." Nur Mohammed Taraki, who emerged as president after the April, 1978, Marxist revolution, became a nonperson after Amin overthrew and killed him. Now he is called a martyr.

A British reporter who had asked at a news conference about "Russian troops" was upbraided by Information Minister Abdul-majid Sarbuland for not calling "the great and noble Soviet Union" by its official name — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The secret police that served President Sadar Mohammed Daud, who was overthrown and killed in 1978, has been streamlined and given far wider powers. The number of Afghan political prisoners killed by Taraki and Amin is conservatively estimated by human rights groups in the thousands. Still, Afghans talk freely to journalists about their anti-Soviet feelings, provided they are not quoted by name.

"The other day a Russian journalist was in here," the fur merchant said. "I said to him: 'Would you be so kind and tell your army to please get out of Afghanistan?' He laughed. He said, 'You can tell them yourself.' "

Eighty years ago, faced with the threat of opposing British and Russian designs on his country, the Afghan potentate Abdur Rahman Khan asked: "How can a small power like Afghanistan, which is like a grain of wheat between two strong millstones, stand in the midway of the stones without being ground to dust?"

Rudyard Kipling knew Rahman's answer. The Afghan ruler, he wrote, "has opened his mouth to the north and the south. They have stuffed his mouth with gold."

The question remained the same as East-West rivalry developed over this landlocked nation — and for years successive Afghan regimes protected their neutrality by responding like Rahman.

Moscow and Washington were delighted to stuff Afghanistan's mouth with gold. It came in the form of highways, sports fields, factories and medical facilities. Moscow gave it arms, and Washington trained its best officers.

Traditionally suspicious of all foreigners, Afghanistan has always looked with particular distrust at its northern neighbor. Many Afghans remember Moscow's efforts in the 1930s to stamp out Islam in its Central Asian Republics. Thousands of refugees from Communist oppression still live in Afghanistan.

Also still rankling in the Afghan consciousness is the Panjdeh Oasis incident, an obscure 1885 border squabble in which a Russian colonel insulted an Afghan general.

Nikita Khruschchev remarked, in his memoirs, that Afghan leaders were "reluctant and suspicious when we tried to loan them hard currency."

Bi-Tarafi Policy

Eventually, though, the Afghans accepted the equivalent of $1.5 billion in annual Soviet aid and several hundred million dollars more from the West, while perfecting a policy of *bi-tarafi* [no-sidedness].

The Russians built an international airport in Kabul, and the Americans built a bigger one at Kandahar. Moscow dug the 2.7-kilometer Salang tunnel to link Kabul to the Soviet Union by road, and Washington paved the stretch to Pakistan.

The Kremlin sent technicians to exploit Afghanistan's abundant natural gas. U.S. advisers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

Soviet soldiers buy cigarettes and candy from Afghan children near Kabul's airport.

Unification Talks Resume

Yemen, Opposition Group Said to Agree on Coalition

ADEN, Southern Yemen, Feb. 18 (AP) — Efforts for the proposed union of the Marxist government of Southern Yemen and the conservative government of Yemen increased here during the weekend, following an agreement for political cooperation between the Yemen government and the National Democratic Front of Yemen, a leftist, Aden-based opposition front.

Sultan Ahmed Omar, president of the front, said at a press conference here yesterday that talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen resulted in agreement for the establishment of a coalition government, free elections, a new constitution for Yemen and guaranteed political and trade union liberties.

His announcement of the agreement coincided with the resumption of consultations here for the unification of the armed forces of the two Yemeni states.

After a brief border war last March, the governments of the two Yemens agreed to merge their long-feuding states within a year, despite their ideological differences, but there had been little progress toward that.

During the clashes, along the mountain frontier dividing the countries, the forces of Sultan Omar's opposition group was allied with the Southern Yemeni Army against the Yemeni Army.

Nonaligned Policy

Sultan Omar did not say when the provisions of the agreement would be implemented. In the field of foreign relations, it provides for the adoption of an independent nonaligned policy, on the basis of equality and noninterference, he said.

The talks also concluded that "there is need for the comprehensive development of the country and the establishment of a national economy liberated from subservience," he added.

The sultan described the agreement as "a major turning point," and warned that "reactionary and external forces, which should not be involved in Yemeni affairs, will strive to foil this agreement and resort to acts of violence to achieve this."

Last March, in response to the fighting, President Carter speeded delivery of U.S. military aid worth $390 million to Yemen, including 12 F-5E fighters and 65 M-60 tanks. The New York Times reported in December that Carter administration officials said that Saudi Arabia, which had offered to pay for the arms shipment, gained control over them and delayed shipment because it began to have second thoughts about building up Yemen's military capacity. This led Yemen to seek arms from the Soviet Union, the U.S. officials said.

Arab Abused By Israelis, Says Lawyer

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 (LAT) — An Arab, held as a suspected member of the Palestinian underground, "turned into a vegetable" in Israeli custody, possibly after torture, his lawyer charged yesterday.

Authorities said that Nadir Affouri had gradually slipped into what they called "hysterical psychosis" and said he was now in a civilian mental institution.

Attorney Felicia Langer said that authorities had failed to respond to complaints she had filed on behalf of Affouri and that she had not been informed officially that he had been institutionalized.

"The last time I saw him, in December, he was in a wheelchair, pale, thin, not moving," she said. "He could not talk to me. It was outrageous to keep a man in this condition under detention."

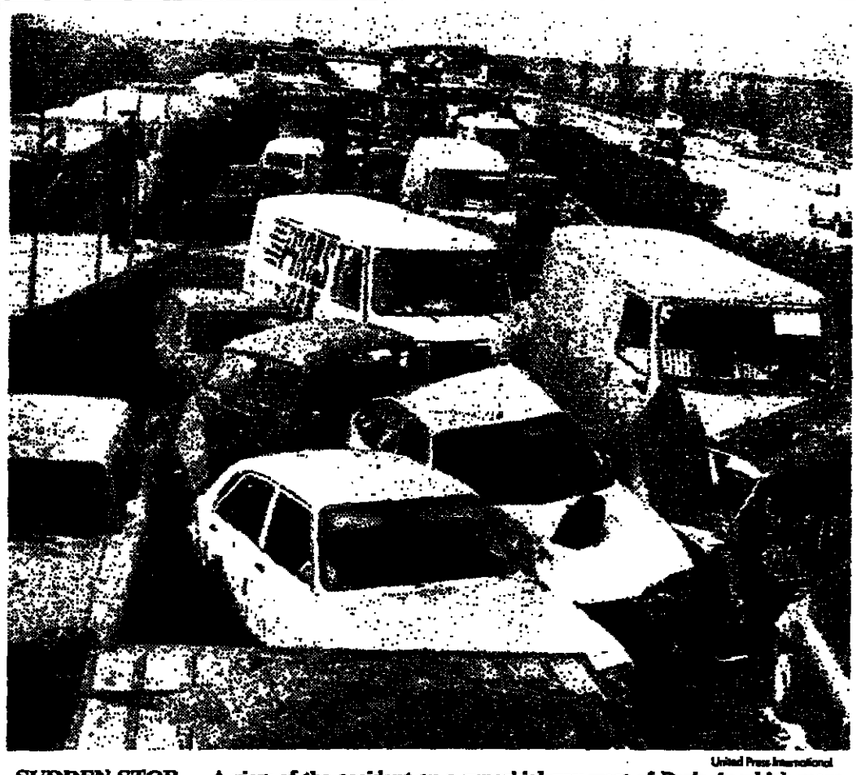
Israel has a law under which the military governors of the occupied territories can have a suspect placed in "administrative detention" without trial. Affouri has been held since August, 1978, without charges being filed.

Mrs. Langer said that when she received no formal replies from Israeli authorities, she appealed Affouri's case to Amnesty International and the International Red Cross. She said that prison officials who spoke to her about the case told her that they thought Mr. Affouri was faking mental illness.

However, Israeli authorities denied that he had been tortured. Officials said that in February, 1979, a prison psychiatrist reported that Affouri was "gradually developing a detachment from his environment," and he was sent to the psychiatric section of a prison near Tel Aviv.

In October, a psychiatrist appointed by Amnesty International examined him and agreed with the diagnosis, an Israeli offical said. He said that last Monday Affouri was transferred to a civilian psychiatric hospital in Bethlehem.

Affouri, about 30, is from Nablus in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He served a three-year term after being convicted of being a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which Israel terms an enemy organization. He was freed in 1978 and then only a few weeks later arrested again and held this time without trial.



United Press International

SUDDEN STOP — A view of the accident on a superhighway west of Paris, in which more than 200 cars piled up in a dense fog yesterday, killing 2 persons and injuring 20 seriously.

Diplomats Say Guerrillas Capture Airfield

Afghan Rebels Report Siege by Russians

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Soviet troops have launched a major ground and air attack against Afghan guerrillas in the southeastern province of Paktia, rebel spokesmen said today.

The spokesmen, in Peshawar, also said that rebels captured a strategic airfield at Faizabad in Afghanistan's northeastern province of Badakhshan, cutting off supplies to beleaguered government forces.

There was no way of independently confirming the Soviet offensive in Paktia, but diplomats based in Peshawar, a frontier town, confirmed the capture of the airfield at Faizabad.

The latest accounts of fighting inside Pakistan appeared to support the view of Western diplomats in the United States and in Pakistan that the 90,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan are facing intensifying resistance, particularly in the northeastern provinces close to the border with Pakistan, from rebels and Afghan soldiers who have defected.

A spokesman for the Hizbi Islami guerrilla group said that Soviet troops in tanks and helicopter gunships began fighting their way into Paktia province on Saturday in an attempt to stamp out armed opposition. He said the attack appeared to be concentrated on three towns, Sitakandav, Tira and Domandi.

The rebel spokesman said the guerrillas were badly outgunned but were still trying to hold their positions late today. He said the Russians were using MI-24 helicopter gunships armed with phosphorous-tipped rockets and heavy-caliber machine guns that fire a blanket pattern. The rebels have no effective weapon against the heavily armored helicopter.

Earlier, an Islamic Front spokesman in Peshawar said that rebels seized several towns in recent battles, including Mehterlam, the capital of the northeastern province of Laghman. In one instance, the guerrillas overran the town of Ali Shang, also in Laghman, after Afghan troops turned against and killed Russian advisers and joined the Moslem rebels in the siege, the spokesman said.

He said that rebels were firing on Soviet convoys on many major roads, including the highway linking Jalalabad to Kabul, and the road from Kabul to the major western city of Herat. The claims could not be confirmed independently, but diplomats in Islamabad, Pakistan, said yesterday they had reliable reports that rebel attacks on the Kabul-Jalalabad road has made travel unsafe.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported today the Afghan Revolutionary Council has called on citizens to form militia brigades to fight the Moslem rebels.

It also reported that Afghan authorities have raised the prices paid by the state to farmers who produce cotton and sugar beets and said the government "fully recognizes the peasants' right to possess land and to transfer it to relatives and heirs."

Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi denied during the weekend that Pakistan was allowing Afghan rebels to operate from its territory, despite reports that the United States was supplying small arms to guerrillas in the country, as the Russians had charged.

Afghanistan yesterday denied reports that appeared last week that there was fighting on the outskirts of Kabul.

Longtime Anti-Russianism Dominates Afghan Life

(Continued from Page 1)

had their own desks in most Kabul government offices.

Then-President Daud, an iron-fisted, patriarchal autocrat, managed all the aid with fiscal conservatism and built up a $450-million foreign currency surplus.

In keeping with its traditional role as a stopoff point on the silk route, and then for the overland hippie trail to Katmandu, Afghanistan swelled its revenues with profits from tourism, fur exports and government-sanctioned smuggling.

Still, Afghanistan remained one of the world's most backward, feudal lands, with 80 percent illiteracy among its 18 million people, a life-expectancy of 40 years in 1972, and a per capita income of $227 in 1977.

It also remained deeply Moslem and anti-Communist. Babrak Karmal, 50, installed by the Russians as premier on Dec. 27, was disowned by his family when he became a Marxist.

"His father went to court and had Babrak declared not his son," said the store owner, who knows the Karmal family. "In Moslem religion this is very, very bad. It means Allah makes you big problems."

The regime's heavy-handed attitude toward religion has not helped. The mosque of Mazari Sharif in northern Afghanistan, a beautiful blue temple whose cloisters are filled with white doves, now has plastered over its main entrance a huge red symbol of Amin's Khalqi (People's) Party.

The fur merchant wraps his big hands around his tea glass to warm them. "You know, my friend," he said, "here in Afghanistan, life is not very sweet like in America. Here, life is very hard. So if a Moslem is killed by a Russian, he is very happy, because it means he goes to paradise as a *shahid* [martyr]. And if he kills a Russian, he is a *ghazi* [hero]."

To mollify Moslem resentment, Mr. Karmal has indicated that he will slow down such Marxist showcase projects as land reform and literacy drives, noble goals that Amin and Taraki grossly mishandled.

It is unlikely that he can live down the stigma of being the man who brought in the Soviet Army against the Moslem rebels.

In the fur shop, someone says that in the countryside the government is burning Korans, the holy book of Islam. The truth of such a charge matters little. What matters is that everybody in the room believes it.

Outside it is completely dark, curfew approaching. The ice-encrusted streets fill with truckloads of Soviet troops.

The merchant drinks the dregs of his tea and smoothes back his sleek hair. "You wait," he said. "Now we can do nothing. But when the spring comes, snow goes away, every Afghan, even these" — he jabs his finger at a crewcut boy of 10 squatting near the stove — "even these will be in the streets fighting."

Paris Announces Vance Visit for Talks Thursday

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet here Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said today. Earlier, Mr. Vance was reported to have decided against visiting Paris on his European trip this week.

The French announcement follows a deterioration in relations after France refused to attend a proposed meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Bonn on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Vance is to confer with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn before coming to Paris. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in London said that Mr. Vance would go there after his continental stops, which are to include Rome.

French objections to the proposed Bonn meeting included its date — it was planned for the Feb. 20 deadline that Mr. Carter has set for the departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Observers said that domestic and foreign political reasons weighed in the rejection of a U.S. call to a publicized meeting that could damage French relations with the Soviet Union.



U.S. Soldiers Named In Seoul Goods Ring

SEOUL, Feb. 18 (UPI) — South Korean authorities said today that they have broken a $17.2-million black market ring involving 28 U.S. soldiers with access to U.S. Army Post Exchange goods. Most of the goods sold illegally since 1968 were expensive electronic items, such as color televisions, a spokesman for the Seoul prosecutor's office said.

The spokesman said that 53 South Koreans have been arrested and 34 were being sought; many were employed at U.S. Army Post Exchanges.

Goal Is Iran's Self-Sufficiency

Bani-Sadr Method Utilizes West's Tools, Islamic Zeal

By John Kifner

BEIRUT (NYT) — When Abolhassan Bani-Sadr moved into his office as Iran's finance minister, he installed an unusual piece of fiscal equipment: a system of microfilmed cards that cross-indexed any possible economic situation with a relevant passage in the Koran. His pet project, the system was designed to enable him to guide and develop the economy along Islamic lines.

The device discloses a great deal about the methods and ideology of Iran's new president. A 47-year-old theoretical economist who spent 15 years of Paris exile hanging around the Sorbonne, Mr. Bani-Sadr is, above all, a Third World nationalist and a dedicated Moslem. While he is more experienced and comfortable with Western ideas and mores than anyone else in Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's inner circle, he is far from Western-oriented. Indeed, as his microfilm index shows, he is using Western tools and analytical methods in the service of his vision of an Islamic nation.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is also said by friends and associates to be extremely hostile to the Soviet Union. He is strongly anti-Communist, they say, and aware that Russia, too, was an imperialist power that historically dominated Iran, crossing its borders four times in this century.

He enunciated his nonalignment in a keynote address on Friday to 3,000 Iranians attending a Congress of the Islamic Revolution at a Tehran sports stadium. "The decision-making centers will no longer be in Moscow, Washington and London because our people will take their destiny into their own hands," he said. "The basis for the independence of Iran is to Islamicize our social, economic and cultural institutions."

National Self-Sufficiency

As closely as Mr. Bani-Sadr's somewhat elusive economic dream can be divined from his speeches and writings, it appears to resemble an almost Gaullist concept of national self-sufficiency and independence. The practical theme that has been most commonly struck is the rebuilding of Iran's agriculture. Rural Iran was devastated by the shah's industrialization plans, which forced millions of peasants to urban shantytowns.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has been the only Iranian revolutionary leader who has consistently and openly criticized the seizure of the U.S. Embassy and its diplomatic hostages. His moves toward ending the crisis, however, stemmed less from sympathy with the captives than from the feeling that the embassy affair was a diversion from the Islamic revolution. Taking the hostages had been a mistake, he told Western reporters early on, because it had turned world opinion against Iran.

Foreign domination is a fact that has forged the nationalist views of Mr. Bani-Sadr and his fellow revolutionaries. Throughout this century, Iran and its oil and other resources have been controlled by the great powers, first Britain and Russia, then the United States, each installing their own kings. As a young man, Mr. Bani-Sadr was an avid follower of Mohammed Mossadegh, who nationalized the oil fields but was overthrown in a 1953 coup, engineered by the CIA, that put Mohammed Reza Pahlavi back on the throne.

The son of a landowning ayatollah, who hoped he would become a clergyman, Mr. Bani-Sadr became active in nationalist revolutionary student politics at Tehran University where he took two degrees — one in economic law, the other in Islamic studies. He was wounded during the street demonstrations which greeted the shah's "white revolution" plan for modernization in 1963 and jailed for four months.

With a scholarship to the Sorbonne, Mr. Bani-Sadr went to Paris, where his wife and three children still live. Although he never finished the formal requirement for his doctorate, he studied and wrote extensively in French and Farsi, mostly on two subjects: the Iranian economy under the shah and Islamic agrarian reform.

He was heavily influenced by the Marxist sociologist, Paul Vielle. An essay by the two, entitled "Iran and the multinationals," argues that Iran had become "a tributary of foreign economies" because it was based on the exportation of oil and the accelerating consumption of imported goods. In his speech last week, Mr. Bani-Sadr declared that Iran must not depend in the future on its oil revenues, adding "our program should be to rid ourselves gradually of the need to export oil."

Essentially, Mr. Bani-Sadr believes that the economy developed under the shah was false and that even the industry that was created was "only a mechanism for draining its resources to the outside." What must be done, he says, is to reconstruct the country's agriculture, regain self-sufficiency and to create a working class that is Islamic and rooted in traditional values rather than displaced, alienated and potentially Communist.

A rumpled little man in baggy suits and knit shirts worn without a tie, Bani-Sadr's pointed moustache and glasses give him a quizzical, almost bemused expression. He while he appears almost a caricature of a vague academic, he has proved a survivor in the tough fighting of postrevolutionary politics.



Keystone

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

Gandhi's Splintered Foes Urge Unity to Fight Her

(Continued from Page 1)

charged Mrs. Gandhi's government with being autocratic, anti-democratic and dictatorial. Chandrajit Yadav, a member of Parliament and the leader of that wing of the Janata Party that split to follow former Prime Minister Charan Singh, said that Mrs. Gandhi had led "a blatant attack on parliamentary democracy."

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, where Mrs. Gandhi's followers have all along controlled the local machinery, the opposition parties were prevented from debating the dissolutions elsewhere and today walked out in protest.

In Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran, the chief executive who was toppled by Mrs. Gandhi's order, said "Democracy is on trial."

There were also trumpetings for renewed unity to meet the challenge on the state elections that will now probably be called sometime in March. Several former Janata stalwarts pointed out that in the national parliamentary elections Mrs. Gandhi had only polled slightly more than 40 per cent of the popular vote and that her party was able to win its huge majority largely because the two wings of Janata split the vote.

For the last five weeks, in anticipation of a move to dissolve, a move to either merge the two factions or at least draw up a common election strategy has been encouraged by some leaders, notably by George Fernandes, the old Socialist who left Janata with Charan Singh.

As of last week there had been very little progress. The backers of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai claimed they could not ever strike an arrangement with Charan Singh's followers, whose defection from the party last summer brought down the Janata government and all but shattered the party. Today, number of leaders, including M. Fernandes, declared that meetings would soon be held around the country to select the strongest local candidate from whichever party is to oppose Mrs. Gandhi's choices.

Mrs. Gandhi has very quickly consolidated her control. One further indication of her success came today when the special court that had been empaneled during Janata rule to expedite cases against her stemming from her emergency rule sent the last case pending before it to other courts.

The judge who had been hearing the cases since last May determined that in this case, as in others he has rejected, his court had no constitutional standing. The decision virtually put the court out of business although technically the cases have been sent to other judicial forums.



Edward Babiuch

Babiuch Elected Premier in Polis Parliament Vote

WARSAW, Feb. 18 (Reuters) Edward Babiuch was today a pointed Poland's new premier to place Piotr Jaroszewicz, who was moved by a Communist Party Co gress on Friday.

Mr. Babiuch, an economist training and a close associate party leader Edward Gierek, w elected unanimously at a spec session of the Sejm (parliament) t day, an announcement said.

The appointment of Mr. Babiu as the sixth premier since the Co munists took power in 1945 h been expected. The congress th dropped Mr. Jaroszewicz from t party leadership, and thus from t premiership, re-elected Mr. Gier as first secretary for a five-ye term.

Mr. Babiuch rose to prominen in Silesia under the wing of M Gierek, who was party leader in t southern mining region for ma years. After Mr. Gierek becar party chief in 1970, Mr. Babiu was appointed to the Politbu where he took charge of personn and organization.

He has visited Belgium, Fran Cuba, Algeria, Vietnam, West G many, India, Britain and the Sov Union, where he was received 1977 by President Leonid Brezhn

Peasants Seize Belgian Mission In Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Mexican peasants seized the Belgian Embassy in a peaceful takeover today but botched up the occupation of the Danish mission with a premature phone call to reporters, sources said.

A diplomat in the Belgian Embassy who declined to be identified said about 10 peasants walked into the mission in the expensive residential neighborhood of Polanco and took it over without violence.

"We still don't know what they want," said the official, who described the peasant action as "more of a sit-in than a takeover" because embassy workers were allowed to come and go as they pleased.

A peasant spokesman who phoned United Press International said those occupying the embassy were landless peasants from the eastern state of Puebla who were seeking publicity for their demands for land reform.

An apparently coordinated raid to capture the Danish Embassy failed when anonymous spokesmen for the peasants phoned United Press International to claim the embassy had been seized.

United Press International phoned the mission to confirm the claim but was told no takeover attempt had taken place. Forewarned, the Danish diplomats locked their doors and by the time the peasants arrived — half an hour later — they could not get in.

Inner Circle Seen Forming In Yugoslavia's Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

after marshal, which was reserved for President Tito. He has been one of the president's most trusted military subordinates.

Other figures who appear to be playing significant roles are Stane Dolanc, a former secretary-general to the party who is a Presidium member; Dusan Dragosavac, the current secretary-general who has made several important policy speeches recently, and Milos Minic, the former foreign minister who has assumed the role of top foreign affairs specialist.

Mr. Dolanc, 55, represents a younger generation and was sometimes thought to be a possible heir to Marshal Tito's party position. He has lost influence since last year when he was removed from the position of secretary-general to the party, but he is an energetic, apparently ambitious man who still retains his post on the party Presidium.

A Slovene, Mr. Dolanc became a member of the Communist Party in 1944. He joined the Liberation Front of Slovenia in 1941 and was arrested by the Gestapo in that year. On June 1, 1944, he rejoined the front. He was graduated in law from the facility at Ljubljana in 1958. He has held numerous party positions, working his way up through the ranks in Slovenia until he was elected to the executive bureau of the League of Communists in 1969. Shrewd but jovial, he has a reputation as one of the more liberal top government figures.

Lazar Kolisevski, the vice president of the state Presidency, and Stevan Doranjski, the chairman of the party Presidium, will assume the top positions in the event of Marshal Tito's death. Both men are regarded reliable party stalwarts, who owe their influence to the positions they happen to hold rather than to intrinsic qualities of leadership.

Mr. Kolisevski, 66, would step up to become president of the highest government body and would be the titular chief of state. He is regarded as an old party stalwart, but is not especially charismatic or dynamic and could be expected to lose influence when his term expires in May.

Mr. Doranjski, 61, owes his influence to his being the chairman of the party Presidium, which he would head.

U.S. Tank Missile Held Inadequate

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — The U.S. TOW antitank missile used by NATO is probably incapable of penetrating the heavy frontal armor of Soviet T-64 and T-72 tanks, according to the latest issue of International Defense Review.

The magazine quotes an unnamed NATO expert who said a solution may have to await the introduction of a new generation of anti-tank missiles. A Defense Ministry spokesman said an improvement program is in an advanced stage.

TOW, an acronym for tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided, was chosen by the British despite strong competition by a French-German missile system. Other countries ordering TOWs have included Canada, Israel, Kuwait, and South Korea.

Tass Claims U.S. Censorship

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Tass today charged that news reports about the Soviet Union are censored by the White House before publication or broadcast in the United States. The story, from New York, said that White House officials instructed the American television networks how to handle their coverage of Soviet events — "to reduce the amount of positive information" — and it claimed that newspaper reports about the Soviet Union get special editing and "appropriate recommendations."

In another development, Indonesia has recalled its ambassador to Afghanistan and may break diplomatic relations with that country because of the Soviet intervention. Vice President Adam Malik of Indonesia said today.

Leaders Hopeful On EEC Budget

ROME, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Premier Francesco Cossiga and European Economic Community President Roy Jenkins tonight agreed there is hope for solving Britain's EEC budget problem at the end of March, EEC sources said.

But they finally buried the idea of holding a summit of the nine nations to discuss the issue before then. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hoped earlier for a meeting this month.

Mr. Cossiga and Mr. Jenkins are uncertain what level of relief from Britain's $2.2-billion payment into EEC coffers Mrs. Thatcher will accept, but they agreed there could be agreement between the other eight countries in time for the March 31 summit.

Food Supply Center Reopens in Thailanc

BANGKOK, Feb. 18 (Reuters) Thai authorities have allowed a m jor food distribution center to open on Thailand's eastern bor to supply rice to people northwestern Cambodia, rel agency sources said today.

The center was part of an uno cial supply line that was credited relief agency officials with a cru role in helping rescue Cambodi from famine last year. The T Army closed it earlier this mo when intelligence reports indica that more than half the food dist uted was being confiscated by V namese-led troops as it was carr into Cambodia.

ush Reported to Make Inroads n South on Reagan Campaign

By Hedrick Smith

MINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18 — Across the South, long a of strength for Ronald his support has been erod- e point where some Repub- aders now believe he may be one or two Southern pri- by George Bush, especially if sh triumphs first in the New d contests.

onally better-known politi- ke Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of see and John Connally of have faded dramatically in month, these party leaders d Mr. Bush has gained ac- dly as the foremost challenger Reagan, especially in Ala- nd Florida.

gan is still the man to beat ida because he's been the big all along but you see signs all ne that his support is very said William Taylor, the Republican Party chairman. sh wins in New Hampshire, it have a profound effect in because the Reagan thing soft underbelly. And it could e Connally operation."

Alabama, most party leaders eeting of the state Republican ive committee here last week a poll that they still consid- Mr. Reagan the favorite but preferred Mr. Bush than Mr. n as their personal choice — a me member said, of potential ons from the Reagan camp if fers another defeat after los- Iowa caucuses to Mr. Bush 21.

ople feel like they've been the track with Reagan be- said an Alabama party lead- The age thing is bothering Some of them feel he cost the election in 1976. They are g for a winner and Bush has ntum right now."

Bush surge, draining strength from both Mr. Reagan and er rivals, followed Mr. Bush's y in Iowa. But long before, all gh 1978 and 1979, the former ssador, director of Central In- ence and congressman ed hard through Alabama Florida at small-town gather- He maintained a low profile uietly built grass-roots support rganization.

4 Primaries

four Republican primaries — Carolina on March 8, then ma, Florida and Georgia on h 11 — offer 129 delegates to Republican National Conven- slightly more than 6 percent of otal. So intent is the interest competition that all sides ct larger turnouts than in the Reagan battles four years ago. e importance of the Southern aries lies less in the delegate to- nt in potential long-term dam- o Mr. Reagan if he was defeat- what has long been seen as f his regional strongholds.

y Hunt, a Reagan campaign r, reflects the confident in view of the South. "We'll ll in Alabama, we'll win, re- ss of what happens in New shire," he said.

er Republicans see this as mistaken overconfidence bred perhaps from Mr. Reagan's near 2-to-1 victory over Mr. Ford in Alabama four years ago. "I think they've peaked," said a ranking Florida Republican.

Equally important, several campaign officials said, the absence of any vigorous campaign effort by Sen. Baker in the South, the cutbacks in the Connally campaign caused by financial difficulties and an internal staff shakeup have hastened the drift toward Mr. Bush of those Republicans who opposed Mr. Reagan.

At the moment, Republican leaders say, Mr. Reagan seems headed for victory in Georgia and holds a strong lead over Mr. Bush in South Carolina. Mr. Connally once harbored hopes of beating Mr. Reagan here but now has fallen into third place, according to other politicians.

The South Carolina primary, coming first and likely to attract a sizable turnout because it falls on a Saturday with no competing Democratic primary, could have a ripple effect on the other states.

Major battles are under way in Alabama and Florida, where long-term efforts have built strong Bush organizations drawing on grass-roots strength and former supporters of Mr. Ford.

In Alabama, the Reagan forces have begun to hit Mr. Bush as too moderate with his support for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, gun control and his former membership in the Trilateral Commission, a group that promotes better relations among the United States, Europe and Japan and is widely perceived as too liberal.

The Bush forces, fighting back with media spots, have emphasized their candidate's patriotism by showing him as a young naval pilot being rescued when his plane was shot down in World War II.

In Florida, where a newspaper poll, published Feb. 3, showed Mr. Bush ahead of Mr. Reagan by 42 to 29 percent among 335 Republicans, Mr. Reagan has a strong organization though he has campaigned far less than Mr. Bush, who has been in the state 40 times in the past two years.

"The monkey is on our back," conceded Herbert Harmon, Florida coordinator for Mr. Reagan. "We want to carry Florida. Bush came out of nowhere because of the media hype after Iowa. Our first reaction was discouragement, but we went from surprise to anger. Now we want to get out there and swing."

Reagan Assails Report on His Ethnic Joke

CLAREMONT, N.H., Feb. 18 (AP) — Ronald Reagan said today that a news report about an ethnic joke he told was taken out of context, and he called it "a cheap shot."

"He's sorry," said Mr. Reagan's press secretary, Jim Lake. "He goes out of his way not to offend any American."

As reported yesterday by ABC News correspondent John Lawrence, the former California governor told the following joke to aides and to Sen. Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H., during his campaign for the New Hampshire presidential primary:

"How do you tell the Polish one at a cockfight? He's the one with the duck.

"How do you tell the Italian? He's the one who bets on the duck.

"How do you tell when the Mafia's there? The duck wins."



Ronald Reagan

AP

Linked to 4 Bombing Deaths

Report Says Hoover Blocked Evidence on Klansmen

By Howell Raines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18 (NYT) — J. Edgar Hoover blocked prosecution of four Ku Klux Klansmen identified by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the bombers who killed four black children at the 16th Street Baptist Church here in 1963, according to a Justice Department report.

As a result, it was 14 years before one of the Klansmen, Robert Chambliss, was convicted of murder. The conviction came five years after the death in 1972 of FBI Director Hoover. The other three Klansmen named as accomplices have never been indicted.

The report, as obtained by The New York Times, says that a fifth suspect in the bombing was hired by the FBI as an informer two months after the children died, despite lie-detector results that convinced FBI agents that he had been involved in the crime.

Other documents identify him as John Hall, a convicted felon who worked for the FBI for two years even though it considered him so dangerous that in 1964 it warned the Secret Service to keep him under surveillance as a threat to the president, the report states. It says field agents knew that he engaged in attacks on blacks while on the FBI payroll.

Issue of Informers

The disclosures are in a 302-page report by a Justice Department panel assigned to investigate separate but related allegations involving another FBI informer, Gary Rowe Jr. The study was meant to determine whether he was involved in racial crimes while he was on the payroll as the FBI's chief informer inside the Birmingham Klan in the 1960s.

The report of the Rowe Task Force was completed seven months ago, but the Justice Department has refused to release it. An official said its release could prejudice an impending trial of Mr. Rowe, who is under indictment for murder in the 1965 death of Viola Liuzzo, a white civil rights marcher from Detroit.

There is speculation, some of it in the Justice Department, that the report is being withheld because the Senate Judiciary Committee is drafting a new FBI charter that could impose stricter rules on the use of informers.

The task force of four lawyers reported that FBI agents knew about and apparently covered up Mr. Rowe's involvement in nonfatal attacks on blacks. The lawyers added that there was no evidence from FBI files to support allegations that Mr. Rowe was also involved in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church.

What the task force did find were FBI documents showing the previously undisclosed role that Hoover played in blocking prosecution in that case, which involved the largest number of deaths in a single incident in the era of the civil rights movement in the South.

The report shows that by December, 1964, the Birmingham FBI office had made what one of Hoover's top aides called a significant breakthrough in the case. Agents had eyewitness testimony from three persons who said they saw Chambliss and three associates near the church about eight hours before the bomb exploded.

The Birmingham field office twice urged the FBI to present this evidence to the Department of Justice for possible prosecution, the report states, but Hoover overruled, saying that the chance of successful prosecution in Alabama was remote.

Moreover, the task force concluded, Hoover saw to it that the Justice Department received only limited information. The report said that Hoover wrote to an aide that details should not be given to the Justice Department because they would appear in the press.

Consequently, the church bombing case never reached a grand jury until 1977, and the Alabama jury that convicted Chambliss to life heard less direct evidence than was available to Hoover in 1964.

In describing the information that went to Hoover, the report gives the most detailed account to come to light of how the FBI believed the bombing took place. Two witnesses told of seeing four Klansmen, including Chambliss, near the church at 2 a.m., about eight hours before dynamite went off during Sunday services. One of the men allegedly carried an object to the church and returned to join the others in a waiting car.

Chambliss and the three others that the task force names were members or close associates of Eastview 13 Klavern, the violent Klan cell in Birmingham that Mr. Rowe infiltrated. The report shows that Mr. Rowe became involved in violent attacks on blacks that his FBI control agents, or "handlers," ignored or failed to report. Field agents told the task force that violence against blacks was essential, if regrettable, to maintain an informer's cover as a militant segregationist.

This theory also allowed the hiring of Hall, since deceased. His "handler," Robert Murphy, told the task force that Hall's value as an informer lay in his violent nature. "If you want to catch fish," Mr. Murphy said, "you've got to go into the water."

FBI documents make it clear that this view was shared in Washington. FBI headquarters was informed when Hall was first contacted as a potential informer that agents in Birmingham believed he had undoubtedly participated in several bombings.

At the time of Hall's hiring, Hoover's office had also been informed that Hall had taken a polygraph test that indicated he "has knowledge of the bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church and may have participated in some way in the bombing or the planning thereof."

Hall was candid with his FBI contacts in Birmingham. He told the agents who recruited him that he had transported dynamite for Chambliss that might have been used to blow up the church. He assured agents that while he would avoid major acts of violence, he was "not now averse to 'knocking a nigger on the head.'"

The task force found no record in FBI files that agents advised Hall "not to take part in violence or that they ever considered terminating him after learning that he admitted having done violence to blacks."

In lieu of warnings, Murphy said, he adopted the policy of reporting all details of Hall's violence except "how much blood ran out of the wound." Hall was a good enough informer for the Birmingham office to ask Washington to upgrade him from probationary to full informer status. In two years, he received $420 from the FBI — a pittance compared to the $22,000 that Mr. Rowe received.

3-2 Margin Over Baker

Bush Wins 14 Puerto Rican Delegates

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 18 (AP) — George Bush won all 14 of Puerto Rico's delegates to the Republican National Convention yesterday in the first presidential primary of 1980.

Mr. Bush, a former CIA director and ambassador, defeated Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee by a nearly 3-to-2 margin in the winner-take-all primary. Ronald Reagan, the former California governor whom polls have shown to have an edge nationally in the Republican race, was not entered for the voting here.

The primary, which was held without the privacy of voting booths and paid for by voters dropping donations into coffee cans, was the first presidential primary in Puerto Rico.

The 3.3 million Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens but they have no vote in the presidential election because the island is not a state but a self-governing commonwealth of the United States.

Mr. Bush's son, Jeb, who was in charge of the campaign here in its final weeks, told hundreds of Republicans at the vote counting center that the 14 delegates mean "we're winning nationally." He added, "This will be transferable to the Cuban community in Miami and the Puerto Rican community in New York. . . . This is nine days before New Hampshire and it doesn't hurt to win nine days before a big event like that."

Antonio Monroig Malatrasi, Sen. Baker's local campaign chairman, said, "Judging from the number that we have now, the projections are that Mr. George Bush will be the winner and we congratulate him."

Mr. Bush, campaigning in Nashua, N.H., yesterday, said that a victory in Puerto Rico would illustrate "the national aspect of our candidacy. It is not just a one or two state campaign." He said that a victory "will lift up our workers and continue our momentum. It will help us in New Hampshire and set off some of the attacks on me."

With 3,366 precincts reporting of 3,436, or 97 percent, Mr. Bush received 112,947 votes, Sen. Baker 69,791, former Texas Gov. John Connally 2,039, California businessman Benjamin Fernandez 1,822, former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen 589, Kansas Sen. Bob Dole 457, former Mr. Reagan, a write-in candidate, 58, and two political unknowns, Bedo Istvan Karoly 58, and Gerald Thomas de Felice 55.

Mr. Bush will carry a 17-to-9 lead in formally bound delegates into the New Hampshire voting on Feb. 26. Mr. Reagan is second. Sen. Baker, in third place, has five delegates committed to him. A total of 998 delegates are needed for the Republican presidential nomination.

Attacks by Publisher Jolt New Hampshire Campaign

By Bernard Weinraub

CONCORD, N.H. (NYT) — William Loeb, New Hampshire's most powerful newspaper publisher, sits stiffly in an armchair beneath a painting of three fluttering geese. He smiles and fingers an American flag pin on the lapel of his sports jacket.

"You've probably heard a lot of guff about me," he says. "I'm supposed to be a baddie. Well, don't believe it. I don't take myself seriously. I just say what I believe and write it."

For three decades the 75-year-old publisher has been writing what he believes on the front page of The Manchester Union Leader, whose circulation of 64,000 makes it the state's largest newspaper. His current attacks have jolted the campaign of at least one Republican presidential candidate, Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, and shaken the campaign workers of President Carter's chief rival for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

"Loeb's capable of instilling a negative image about a candidate," said Jeff Tetrick at Sen. Kennedy's headquarters in Manchester. "For thousands of people who read only one newspaper, it's bound to be effective."

Mr. Loeb, a fervent supporter of Ronald Reagan, has waged his front-page banner-headline campaign against the other candidates with such gleeful invective that one of his critics, Thomas Gerber, editor and assistant publisher of The Concord Monitor, said recently that The Union Leader "warps the news" and added: "Loeb did his hatchet job on Phil Crane, and now he's going after Kennedy and Bush. It's disgusting."

In an editorial and series of page 1 articles last March, Mr. Loeb portrayed Rep. Crane, a conservative like Mr. Reagan, as a hard-drinking playboy with a fondness for women.

Mr. Crane was stunned by the reports and angrily denied them. The articles were denounced by both Republican and Democratic state legislators, who passed a resolution characterizing the Union Leader articles as "134 inches of totally unsubstantiated allegations."

'Black and White'

More recently, Mr. Loeb has attacked Bush ("the candidate of the Eastern establishment, the country club set") and Sen. Kennedy ("hypocrite and cheapskate").

"People nowadays say there's no right or wrong, no black or white," Mr. Loeb said, seated in the living room of his 30-room neo-Tudor home in Prides Crossing, Mass., about 50 miles from Manchester. "I say things are black and white. So it offends people — I couldn't care less."

Mr. Loeb, impeccably dressed in twill trousers, a brown sports jacket and a khaki shirt, is a bald, sturdily built man with bushy eyebrows and piercing, pale brown eyes.

His dominant concern, he said, is "the moral breakdown of this nation" and the absence of "moral leadership" among politicians.

Although he said he firmly agreed with Mr. Reagan's political and economic views, perhaps more important were the personal qualities of the Californian and his wife.

"I could find no accusation of wrong-doing or moral turpitude on the part of Mr. Reagan or his wife Nancy," the publisher said.

Mr. Loeb conceded in the interview that he held politicians generally in a somewhat low regard.

"My father was a poor boy who got to be secretary to Theodore Roosevelt," he said. "From the time I was a toddler the house was always full of very important people, politicians, and I learned early on that a great many people strutting across the stage were not really of great consequence."

Cologne Jails 3 Former Nazis

BONN, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Three former Nazis, sentenced to long jail terms for war crimes but freed pending appeals, were arrested and jailed Saturday at the request of the Cologne public prosecutor, police sources said.

The three men were former Paris Gestapo chief Kurt Lischka, 70, former SS Maj. Herbert-Martin Hagen, 66, and a former mayor, Ernst Heinrichsohn, 59.

They were sentenced a week ago to prison terms of up to 12 years for complicity in murder. They helped deport 73,000 French Jews and Communists from wartime France to Nazi extermination camps.

U.S. Delegate Returns to ILO

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — The United States today formally rejoined the International Labor Organization, saying that it was convinced that the United Nations agency had corrected failings that led to the U.S. withdrawal more than two years ago.

U.S. Ambassador Gerald Helman handed ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard a letter from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announcing the U.S. return.

Mr. Helman recalled that Washington quit in November, 1977, because of what it considered abuse of the organization and its principles. He added that the United States was now persuaded that the ILO would live up to its principles and promise.

Russia Criticizes NATO Moves on Norwegian Soil

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP) — The Soviet Union kept up its propaganda pressure on Norway yesterday with two commentaries condemning the scheduled NATO maneuvers on Norwegian soil.

The articles also denounced U.S.-Norwegian plans for stockpiling some American military equipment in Norway. Speaking of the upcoming NATO exercise, Tass commentator Yuri Kornilov said: "The very fact of a show of NATO's, especially the Pentagon's, 'military muscle' near the Soviet shores can only be qualified as a provocation designed to increase tension in the north of Europe."

Yuri Kuznetsov, writing in the Communist Party daily Pravda, said: "Such actions are at variance both with the vital interests of Norway itself and simply with common sense. An overwhelming majority of Norwegians are well aware that there exists no threat to their country on the part of the Soviet Union."

Iraqi Cooperation Pacts

BAGHDAD, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Iraq is to sign economic, commercial, technical and cultural cooperation agreements with Belgium and West Germany, Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi said, the Iraqi news agency reported today.

Department of Energy's Costly Kelp Calamity

U.S. Agency Tangled in Exotic Research

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP) — When General Electric Co. asked the Department of Energy for $1.2 million to grow seaweed in the Pacific Ocean and try to extract energy from it, department scientists were dubious.

It may be possible to get energy from seaweed, they said, but it would be better to try growing the weed "under well-controlled conditions . . . on land-based aquatic test sites."

But departmental officials approved the project, and in December, 1978, General Electric carefully transplanted 100 kelp plants onto a quarter acre of Pacific floor.

Within two months, all the kelp was gone.

10 Projects

The kelp calamity is one of 10 exotic energy research projects criticized in an internal department report that accuses the agency of wasting millions of dollars on studies holding little promise for solving the nation's energy problems.

The report says the department ignored the recommendations of its own evaluators and gave grants to projects experts said were a waste of money, passed out funds without evaluating other applications and paid for so-called research on equipment that could be bought right off the shelf.

The department's inspector general looked at the performance of only one small office — the Biomass Energy Systems Program — and concluded that the entire departmental research funding system needed tightening up.

Energy officials blame the Biomass boondoggles on growing pains in a research budget that has jumped from $400,000 to $56 million in four years. The system had already been tightened up — and several staff members transferred — by the time the inspector general's report was prepared, they insist.

By then millions of dollars had been spent.

The seaweed scientists not only had trouble keeping track of their kelp. They also apparently got their money for the project from the government when private funds were readily available.

The idea was to turn the seaweed into a gas that could replace natural gas. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission allows gas companies to spend money collected from customers on such projects.

Departmental grant-givers decided to spend the taxpayers' money — without determining that their colleagues at the commisson already had told the gas companies to pay for the project themselves.

Another million went to Northwest Mississippi Junior College for research on a "total solar conversion system." That turned out to be a wood-burning heating plant "with all components readily available as off-the-shelf-items."

Department investigators said the system "is not intended to advance the state of the art," and was not evaluated by the department before the grant was approved. They also found that "there is no one in the Biomass Energy Systems Program overseeing how the $1,000,000 is being spent."

There was also the $830,000 the University of Missouri wanted for the study of extracting gases from wood.

The department asked eight scientists to evaluate the project. Six were picked at the recommendation of the university; not surprisingly, they approved the project.



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Obituaries

Graham Sutherland, 76, British Artist

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 18 — Artist Graham Sutherland, 76, whose work enraged Sir Winston Churchill yet earned him the praise of critics, died yesterday.

Art expert Sir Kenneth Clark called Mr. Sutherland "the outstanding British painter of his generation."

In 1954 Mr. Sutherland reluctantly accepted a commission from several members of Parliament to do a portrait in honor of Churchill's 80th birthday. The life-size painting was praised as a triumph and a masterpiece by art critics.

But Churchill was less taken with the work. He banned it from public exhibition after the first newspaper reproductions of it were published. "It makes me look half-witted, which I ain't," Churchill said.

"I painted what I saw," Mr. Sutherland said. "I don't paint pretty pictures just to win applause."



Graham Sutherland

The controversy ended in 1978 when Churchill's family disclosed that his widow had destroyed the portrait.

Mr. Sutherland called the destruction of the portrait, one of only 30 he painted in 30 years, "an act of vandalism unequalled in the history of art."

Mr. Sutherland's portraits and landscapes won acclaim. His subjects included postwar German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and British writer Somerset Maugham. He also was an official war artist during World War II, recording scenes of the bombing of English cities.

He began his art career at Epsom College, where his parents sent him to study engineering in 1917. By 1920 several of his etchings of landscapes had been exhibited at the Royal Academy. He painted angry, twisted, sometimes almost tortured landscapes and his colors were a skillful blend of the somber and the bright.

Mr. Sutherland, who spent much of his last years in France, was a former trustee of London's Tate Gallery and was awarded the Prize of the President of the French Republic in 1972.

Charlie Cairoli

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP) — Charlie Cairoli, 70, Britain's top clown and a master of slapstick who once made Hitler laugh, died yesterday at his home in Blackpool, Lancashire.

In bowler hat and shiny red nose, Mr. Cairoli performed twice before the dictator in the 1930s. He said that Hitler was so impressed that he gave him an inscribed silver cigarette case. On the day World War II broke out in 1939, Mr. Cairoli threw the case into the sea from Blackpool's North Pier.

Born in France of Italian circus parents, he was performing by the age of 5. He came to Britain in 1938 and for 40 years was the star clown at the tower circus in Blackpool.

August Sebastiani

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (LAT) — August Sebastiani, 66, who turned his father's California vineyards into one of the most successful wineries in the United States, died of cancer Saturday at his Sonoma home.

Mr. Sebastiani was the first to spot the bonanza of putting expensive grapes, such as cabernet sauvignon or pinot noir, into half-gallon jugs, and pricing them low enough for everyday drinking.

Gerald H. Kennedy

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (LAT) — Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy, 72, the outspoken head of the United Methodist Church in Southern California from 1952 to 1972 who gained national repute as a preacher and state notice for opposing extremist politics, died yesterday.

When Time put him on its cover in 1964, the magazine called the bishop "unquestionably among the four or five most dazzling preachers in the U.S. today."



Associated Press

Sutherland's portrait of Churchill was painted in 1954 but never shown in public because of the statesman's loathing for it. In 1978 the family revealed that Lady Churchill had destroyed it.

Spain Rightist Admits Killing 5 Communists

MADRID, Feb. 18 (AP) — A former member of Franco's honor guard testified today that he helped kill five Communists and wound four in a Madrid law office, but he said that he acted out of patriotic motives.

"I fired . . . it would let Spain live in peace," Jose Fernandez Cerra, 33, said under oath as the trial began of five rightist extremists.

The audience, packed with rightists, cheered when Mr. Cerra testified that he went armed with a pistol to the offices of leftist labor lawyers on the night of Jan. 24, 1977, "because they were Communists and I had to defend myself."

The slaying of the four unarmed lawyers and an administrative assistant during a labor meeting took place four months before Premier Adolfo Suarez legalized the Communist Party. Franco had banned it after winning the Spanish Civil War in 1939.

Mr. Cerra faces a prison sentence of up to 39 years for terrorism, if convicted. Both the private prosecutors and the state are asking a similar sentence for another gunman in the case, Carlos Garcia Julia.

British Steel, Unions Set Meeting Friday; Strike Nearing 8th Week

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP) — Britain's national steel strike was in its 48th day today. With little evidence of urgency, the state-run British Steel Corp. and the unions have agreed on Friday as the day for renewing talks on a settlement.

Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), said last night that he would offer the corporation what he called a lifeline. The unions are expected to ask for pay raises of 17 to 18 percent above the present average weekly pay of £92 pounds ($211).

Inflation is running at 18.4 percent in Britain. The strike began on Jan. 2 when BSC offered a 2-percent raise. Its latest offer of 10 percent, plus 4 percent conditional on acceptance of 53,000 layoffs and local productivity deals, was rejected by the unions during the weekend.

'Flying Pickets'

BSC produces 85 percent of the steel made in Britain. More miners and truck drivers were expected to join striking steelmen today in "flying pickets" sent around the country to try to close private steel companies still at work.

Meanwhile, an investment and banking concern, the Charterhouse Group, has forecast that unemployment in Britain will top 2 million by next year and stay at that level for the duration of the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, which has four more years to run.

The present unemployment figure is 1.4 million, or 6.1 percent of the working population.

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AUDIO-FORUM

Thatcher Initiative Held Possible

Little Headway Seen in Talks on Ulster

By William Borders

BELFAST, Feb. 18 (NYT) — In the historic old stone Parliament building on a commanding hilltop just outside town, the political leaders of Northern Ireland are meeting to try to chart its future.

The conference, which has been in session off and on since early last month, was called by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who, her associates say, is determined to find a solution to the political problems that have made Northern Ireland a combat zone for 10 years.

"The government means business," Humphrey Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party Cabinet, said last fall when he summoned the conference. "It is the government's firm objective to find an acceptable way to transfer substantial responsibilities back to local hands."

Others in Northern Ireland are less hopeful, and in some quarters the feeling is that the prime minister expects the conference to fail, after which she could try to impose new kinds or degrees of self-government on the province, now ruled directly from London.

The basic issue is what the Northern Irish call power sharing — how much political power will be given to Roman Catholics, who are a third of the population of 1.5 million. The traditional Protestant position is that "in a democracy the majority rules," in the words of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leading Protestant at the conference.

The Catholics, who feel they have been discriminated against politically and economically, see in this view no prospect that they will have any significant role in any new government. As a result they are pressing for such guarantees as weighted voting, proportional representation or reserved Catholic seats in the provincial cabinet.

Mr. Paisley, familiar for years as a fiery and outspoken exponent of the Protestant cause, is in some ways an unlikely negotiator, though many people say his posture has become more conciliatory in the months since the European Parliament was elected last summer. After a campaign that was run like a personal referendum, Mr. Paisley came in first in the province by a considerable margin and is now a member of the European Parliament as well as of the British Parliament.

His victory lent credence to his claim to be the principal spokesman for province's Protestants, a position further strengthened by the decision of the Unionists, the rival Ulster faction of those loyal to Britain, to boycott the conference.

Facing Mr. Paisley is John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the principal Catholic faction, which is pledged to eventual British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and its reunification with the neighboring Irish Republic. The party originally planned to boycott the conference and is attending only under an agreement in which it is also having so-called "parallel talks" with Mr. Atkins on the question of relations with the Irish Republic. That subject is ruled off the agenda of the main conference in deference to Protestant sensibilities.

The third party to the conference is Oliver Napier, head of the Alliance Party, a moderate group of both Catholics and Protestants that received 12 percent of the vote in the British general election last May, but won no seats in the Parliament in London.

Although the government has given the conference no deadline, Mrs. Thatcher is said to be privately seeking some kind of report in the early spring. Whatever may be decided, the basic weakness of the conference approach was summed up this way by a Belfast resident: "Nobody sitting around that table has any power over the IRA. None of them can do anything about the killing and the violence, and that's what Northern Ireland's problem is."

Ireland to Press U.K. on Unity

DUBLIN, Feb. 18 (AP) — Charles Haughey, premier of the Irish Republic for 10 weeks, said yesterday that his government will seek to generate international pressure on Britain to enter talks on Irish unity, an issue that he called his government's number one priority.

"The sooner the talks start the better," said Mr. Haughey at the end of the annual convention in Dublin of his governing Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party. He said the initiative will be mainly on a diplomatic level.

He said he wanted unity talks to be held "as soon as possible" to allow a permanent solution on an "all-Ireland basis," although Britain's approval and help will be welcomed.

The premier's statement confirmed speculation that Mr. Haughey would take a harder line on Northern Ireland than his predecessor, Jack Lynch, who stepped down Dec. 7.

Fears Increased Bloodshed

Salvador Archbishop Tells U.S. Not to Support Junta

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Washington's proposal to send military advisers and equipment to prop up El Salvador's junta will only cause "a larger spilling of blood," Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero has warned.

The archbishop, nominated for the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for his defense of human rights in El Salvador, made the comments yesterday in a strongly worded homily that accused the junta of widespread repression.

Saying he was gravely worried by news that Washington is considering sending teams of military advisers and $50-million worth of military equipment to El Salvador, Archbishop Romero said he had written a letter to President Carter.

"As a Christian who has said he wants to defend human rights, I took the liberty of sending him my thoughts on this issue and making a concrete proposal," he said.

The U.S. aid "would only sharpen, without doubt, the injustices and repression against the [Salvadoran] people, which has been fighting for the respect of the most basic human rights," he said.

"As a Salvadoran and an archbishop, I asked him [Mr. Carter] that if he in fact wanted to defend human rights, he should abstain from interfering, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of my country and avoid an even larger spilling of blood."

Labor Office Seized

Today the strife continued as leftist militants seized the Labor Ministry office in the town of Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador, and captured 20 persons, bringing to 270 the number of hostages held the country.

About 30 members of the leftist Popular Liberation Front stormed the ministry office in Santa Ana, a spokesman for the raiders said. The spokesman said the raiders were unarmed and took the hostages to show their solidarity with militants in San Salvador.

In San Salvador yesterday, leftists occupying the Foreign Trade Institute freed 20 female hostages, leaving an estimated 40 persons in the building, witnesses said. The remaining hostages are males.

The militants, who seized the institute late last week, allowed the women to leave as a good will gesture and because of shortages of food, they said. The leftists occupied the building to protest threats by some companies to shut down factories in the country. The firms have claimed that the political strife is making it impossible to conduct business.

In another development, members of the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 who have been holding the Spanish Embassy since Feb. 4 said negotiations with officials for the release of two Spanish diplomats were at a standstill.

The leftists are demanding the release of three comrades arrested by government forces in a raid to free 13 hostages held at the headquarters of the Christian Democrat Party.

On Saturday, authorities released 17 of the 23 leftists originally arrested, and three others have been hospitalized because of beatings by police, the spokesman for the militants said. Three are still under arrest, he said.

In another incident, leftist guerrillas killed Martir Salvador Avelar, the regional education supervisor in the northern state of Chalatenango, in an attack on the official's home in Guarjila, 56 miles north of San Salvador, authorities said. Three of Mr. Salvador Avelar's brothers-in-law also were killed in the raid.

About 250 guerrillas occupied the small town during the attack.

In Pretoria, South Africa, it was reported today that the family of the South African ambassador kidnapped by Salvadoran leftists launched a nationwide campaign to raise the $20,000 ransom demanded for him.

Ambassador Archibald Dunn was kidnapped by the Popular Liberation Forces on Nov. 28.

The ambassador's brother, Robert, launched the appeal after his captors allowed him to send a letter home to his family. He said he doubted the family would be able to raise the full ransom, but hoped for enough donations to satisfy the kidnappers.

Colombia Suspends Talks Over Beef Sales to Russia

By Charles A. Krause

BOGOTA, Feb. 18 (WP) — At the request of the United States, Colombia has temporarily suspended negotiations to sell 30,000 to 90,000 tons of beef to the Soviet Union, a deal that had been approved in principle by the government of President Gulio Cesar Turbay before the United States found out about it late last month.

The Carter administration views the Soviet offer as another attempt by Moscow to circumvent the partial grain and beef embargo imposed by President Carter last month in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The administration moved to block the Colombian beef sale on the grounds that it would help secure Soviet food supplies from a nontraditional source. Colombia had never before sold beef to the Soviet Union, which the United States believes is vulnerable over the long term to a Western food embargo due to inadequate internal food production.

Stepped Up Sales

So far, Colombia has proved far more sympathetic to the U.S. position than two other South American countries, Argentina and Brazil, which have stepped up their sales of grain and soybeans to the Soviet Union after refusing to join in Western efforts to retaliate for the Soviet action in Central Asia.

The administration has acknowledged that the Argentine and Brazilian sales could seriously undermine the impact of the partial U.S. embargo despite promises by Canada, Australia and the European Economic Community not to "offset" the 17-million metric tons of grain that the United States refused to sell the Soviet Union.

Colombia agreed to suspend its negotiations only temporarily. Its final decision on whether to sell beef to the Soviet Union could depend on the outcome of talks later this week between Agriculture Minister Herman Bula and the minister of agriculture of Venezuela, according to both Colombian government and U.S. diplomatic sources.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins closed his country to cheap Colombian beef imports at the beginning of last year in an effort to stimulate Venezuela's own cattle industry. His decision has had a devastating impact on Colombia's ranchers who were dependent on their traditional Venezuelan market before it was suddenly closed.

Showing Solidarity

"The Colombians would obviously like to sell meat. And they're in a hell of a bind with Venezuela," said a U.S. diplomat here familiar with the situation. "But they are sympathetic with the U.S. government position and showing solidarity with the Western nations in light of the invasion of Afghanistan."

Mr. Bula's trip to Venezuela, which as recently as six weeks ago would have been of little more than passing interest to the United States, has suddenly become significant to Washington because the Carter administration wants to avoid another "leak" in the food embargo.

Colombia has asked the United States to help persuade Venezuela to change its policy and U.S. diplomats here said that "it would be logical to assume that Washington is considering" such friendly persuasion on Colombia's behalf.

If Mr. Bula is unsuccessful, however, there is no guarantee that Colombia will not give private beef exporters the go-ahead to resume their negotiations with the Russians, who have offered $2,500 a ton for frozen beef.

U.K. Considers Introducing a Coin Worth £1

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UPI) — The British government says it is considering plans to mint a £1 coin.

It would be slightly larger than a 5-pence piece and would replace £1 notes, which would be taken out of circulation. Advocates of the coin said notes have an average life of only six weeks once in circulation, while coins can last years.

"I have had formal meetings to discuss the coin at the Treasury," said John Wheeler, a member of Parliament, who made the proposal. "Informal contacts indicate that the £1 coin is now likely."

Backers of the coin said they expected Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the Exchequer, to introduce it within two years.

EEC Imposes Tax On Sugar Exports

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community Commission is taxing community exports of raw sugar because of the rise in world prices, a commission spokesman said.

A levy of 6.05 European Currency Units ($8.70) per 100 kilos (220 pounds) took effect on Saturday, the spokesman said. Its effect is to stop depletion of EEC stocks by suppliers joining in the speculation that has pushed up the world price.

Barre to Visit Norway

PARIS, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Raymond Barre of France will visit Norway at the end of May to mark the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Narvik fought during World War II, his office said today. The battle took place in April, 1940, between a combined force of British, French and Norwegian troops and Hitler's army. After several weeks of battle, the Germans retreated to the Swedish border.

Mugabe Calls On Soames To Disband Security Units

SALISBURY, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe urged the British governor, Lord Soames, today to disband and disarm Rhodesia's security force auxiliaries and the crack Selous Scouts army unit.

Two members of the Selous Scouts, a highly trained tracking unit, died when a bomb wrecked their car last Thursday, the night three other bombs were planted at Salisbury churches.

Mr. Mugabe said today that the two scouts were planning to plant their bomb at a fourth church as part of a plot to discredit his Marxist party as anti-church and anti-religion.

"It is high time the governor disbanded and disarmed them [the scouts and auxiliaries] completely," Mr. Mugabe told a press conference.

Building Bombed

Early today, a huge bomb demolished part of a two-story building in the midlands city of Gwelo used by several black political parties. Police said the bombing could not immediately be attributed to any particular party, and they were not sure at whom it was aimed.

Lord Soames who began new consultations with black political leaders today is scheduled to meet Mr. Mugabe in the next two days. The governor is hoping to defuse the political climate in Rhodesia in the last full week of campaigning for pre-independence elections.

This morning Lord Soames saw former prime minister Abel Muzorewa and the leaders of two smaller parties. He was expected to see other party chiefs, including Mr. Mugabe and guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo, tomorrow and on Wednesday.

Sources said the point of the meetings would be to make clear that the governor, though unwilling to invoke special sweeping powers adopted to counter alleged political intimidation, would not flinch from doing so if necessary.

Singing Frees Jailbirds

MANILA, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Six convicts escaped from Manila's Paranaque prison yesterday while other prisoners sang loudly to cover the noise of the sawing of bars, police said today.

Tanco Proposes UN Food Plan

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (AP) — Arturo Tanco, agriculture minister of the Philippines and president of the UN World Food Council, today proposed the creation of a UN food entitlements program. He spoke at a meeting of the European Parliament's committee on development and cooperation.

Such a program, he said, would be "an instrument for sponsoring food subsidy and distribution programs" for the hungry worldwide. He estimated that "an annual contribution from donors of $500 million to $1 billion, together with funds from local sources," could finance such a program.

"The countries in which hunger is rife clearly do not themselves have the financial resources" to promote local food production, he said, adding the entitlements program could encourage such production. Mr. Tanco said his idea will be presented at the June meeting of the council, after which it would be forwarded to the UN General assembly for approval.

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ın Ra's 'Omniverse': ıe Intergalactic Sound

By Michael Zwerin

. FEb. 18 (IHT) — The 25-: Solar Space Intergalactic ence Arkestra has shrunk r's dozen.

. are all the dancers and he gold lame shirts, the s, turbans, Robin Hood l Ra's Egyptian helmet? y shrunk too? Will there fire-eater? What about the flutter-tongues and sweet fit for a wedding on Ve- only 13 persons recreate l of an interplanetary war?

Ra returned to his previ- nation as Sonny Blount?

wer to these questions, Sun d enigmatically: "I've been d. I'm dealing with the om- ow."

s sitting in an earthbound ar the Place de la Repub- a tacky room with sicken- n wallpaper. The ghosts of ilors haunt the room, and ıot quite succeeded in elim- egative vibrations by hang- cloth with bright yellow swatches everywhere.

what optimistically, he said: colors give off good ener-

e past 25 years Sun Ra has is UFO brand of free jazz mmunal living, mythology, phics, astronomy, theatri- the Bible, ontology and Henderson. There is no- ite like him. There is cer- body who speaks quite like he speaks so well it would o let him speak for himself.

ways, when Ra speaks he is ded by his musicians. Some , like Marshall Allen and ilmore, have been with him 55. They shared a house in ork's Lower East Side, and ow moved to Philadelphia. isten attentatively as Ra miling often, at times gasp- a shock of recognition. Ra l on his bed, and called for e juice, which looked suspi- like *vin rouge*. He spoke for nonstop, leaving little room estions. Among his com-

ple call music the universal e, but I'm saying it's the lan- of the universe. I have to te a lot of musicians out of eme of things because play- iversal music they have not universal beings. My music done them any good, so they ossibly do anybody else any They are earth-minded.

e omniverse consists of all the ses together, including the holes. Music of the omniverse tries to get people to rise above human beings to be omnibeings. We sing a song that says 'First stop, Mars.' Then there's 'Take a trip to Jupiter.' 'Why just go to the moon, stop off at Pluto too.' Then there's: *'Have you heard the latest news* from Neptune?'

"The Iranian government said that music was impure and they banned it. Well they weren't entirely wrong, but why not put out some music that's pure. The people who play pure music tend to stay out of the way, they don't want to get hurt by people's crude remarks. There's a lot of pure music hidden away, but I'm the only one brash enough to jump out and face the world.

"Black people haven't really latched on to what I'm talking about. They're talking about freedom, I'm dealing with discipline. We're on opposite poles. Freedom sounds like a nice word, but it kills people. Peace is another word like that. A gun is also a piece.

"People think they're going to be saved by God. God is love, they say. Which limits God, you know. I'm giving God a chance to be more than love. The only way we know there is a God is from all the bad things happening to people. What really happened in the Garden of Eden? We haven't heard God's side of the story. Maybe Eve didn't eat the apple at all, maybe she just told Adam she did so he'd eat it and she could see what would happen to him first. Then Adam told God she ate it too to protect himself. And he punished them for lying.

"Sure, there's a spiritual revival in America. But they've got it all wrong. If they were really spiritual they'd shut down every church in the country one Sunday and have a real Sabbath. Don't pray, don't sing, don't say anything to God. God might speak down from heaven and say 'Thank You.'

"People always come up to me and talk. One day in Harlem, a teen-ager on the street said: 'Hi Sun Ra, I'm God.' I said: 'Hi God. It's nice of you to visit me.' 'That's why I like you, Sun Ra,' he said, 'because if I had told anybody else I was God they would have denied me. You never deny me. That's why I will always come to you.' He started to walk away. I said, 'Bye God.' He said, 'Bye Sun Ra.' "

Sun Ra European tour: Dijon, Feb. 21; Geneva, Feb. 22; Willisau, Switzerland, Feb. 24; Amsterdam, Feb. 27; Lille, Feb. 28. Tour continues in Holland, France, Austria and Italy through March 23.



Horace

Sun Ra: First stop, Mars.

Music

Opera Carnival in Venice

By William Weaver

VENICE, Feb. 18 (IHT) — For Venice's gala carnival season, which has brought to the city a head-spinning succession of theater companies, the Teatro la Fenice has staged three performances of Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's light-hearted opera "I Quattro Rusteghi." Set in a carnival of two centuries ago, this is an ideal work for a holiday occasion, and the three Fenice performances are, as could be expected, sold out.

Based on a Goldoni play (like other operas by this composer of German-Italian parentage), "I Quattro Rusteghi" was first performed in 1906 in Munich and did not reach Italy until eight year later.

Venice, where Wolf-Ferrari was born and died, and the Veneto region have been loyal to his memory. La Fenice mounted a delightful "La Vedova Scaltra" a few years ago.

These operas, in fact, are best heard in a Venetian context. At yesterday's matinee, the local audience followed every word of the text (which is in dialect), smiling, chuckling at the Goldoni humor. Smiling, but not laughing: Wolf-Ferrari does not write opera buffa, but rather wry comedy. His obvious influence, as critics have pointed out, is Verdi's "Falstaff," for he observes mortal frailty but with more comprehension than mockery.

For this carnival presentation, La Fenice did not try to collect superstars — mostly the singers involved in this "Rusteghi" revival are experienced artists of second rank. In the end, everything worked beautifully — and if no single interpreter stood out, all did well, and there was above all a welcome sense of teamwork not always found in Italian opera houses these days.

The Fenice Orchestra is clearly improving, perhaps it has taken heart now that the house has an experienced general manager, Lamberto Trezzini, and an imaginative artistic director, Italo Gomez. The young conductor, Maximiano Valdes, drew a supple, seductive reading from his players. The sets and costumes, simple but attractive, were by Giuseppe Gambino. Paolo Trevisi was in charge of the honest, traditional staging.

Hailed as Theater Classic

Long-Neglected Soviet Satire Staged by U.S. Troupe

By Dan Sullivan

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (LAT) — Somewhat akin to the feeling that you are being watched, but much more pleasant, is the suspicion that you are in the presence of a masterpiece. I felt it about 10 minutes into the American premiere of Nikolai Erdman's "The Suicide" at the Trinity Square Repertory Company here, and by the end of the performance, the suspicion had become a certainty.

Written for the Soviet theater of the early 1930s but rejected by Stalin's censors, "The Suicide" instantly establishes itself at Trinity as a modern classic. And the production, by Jonas Jurasas, a young out-of-favor Russian director, captures all of its laughter and tears. It's the most important premiere of the American theater season.

As far as the Trinity company can discover, "The Suicide" has been staged only once before, by the Royal Shakespeare Company, in another translation. This one, in loose, racy American, is by George Genereux Jr. and Jacob Volkov.

Richard Jenkins plays an ordinary citizen named Podsekalnikov. At one point the man, who's had too much vodka, picks up the phone and tells the operator not to be afraid, he wants to talk to the Kremlin — someone at the top. "What? There's no one there? Listen, you. Tell 'em I've read Marx. And I don't like Marx! . . . They hung up on me! They're afraid of me!"

Play Closed

This was too much for the Moscow censors, who took the play off the boards after a dress rehearsal in 1932, charging that the play "calumnied Soviet reality." Exiled to Siberia, Erdman never wrote again, though he lived until 1970.

Sad as that enforced silence is, "The Suicide" is enough to establish him as a major Russian writer in the Gogol tradition — dark, heart-breakingly funny, gentle of soul. One can't separate this play from politics, but it is not just a call for freedom and the primacy of the individual. It is also a wonderful evening at the theater.

The triple-decker set by Robert Soule, all battered doors and peeling wallpaper, represents a crazy, shabby Moscow tenement, where the floors connect with firemen's poles and any of the doors may bang open to reveal a new face. The plumbing is ultra-real. Yet the tenement also contains a shooting gallery, which has got to be fantasy.

Citizen Podsekalnikov has been out of work for a year. What can he do but blow his brains out? Also this will keep his wife and mother-in-law (Barbara Damashek, Barbara Orson) from yelling at him.

However, killing himself is not something a man rushes into lightly. While he fondles the possibility, word gets around. A member of the intelligentsia (George Martin) pays a visit. The intellectual is feeling betrayed by the Revolution but cannot safely express this opinion publicly. Since Podsekalnikov is going to be dead anyway, how about letting the intellectual write his suicide note?

Picture it! says the intellectual, rubbing his hands. A searing indictment of all who deserve it — society awakened, Podsekalnikov the toast of every tearoom and, best of all, nobody gets hurt. Podsekalnikov likes it, especially when he's promised a party before he pulls the trigger. Vodka at 10 a.m., darkness at noon. The songs flow like vodka, and then — bong bong.

Dr. Faustus didn't hear the chimes with more dread. But Podsekalnikov is a man. He'll go through with it. In a minute. First there is the question of whether to shoot oneself in the head or the heart.

Also, when should one pull the trigger? At the count of ten? One thousand? One hundred? Fifteen? Fifteen is fair. One, two, three . . .

"The Suicide" is an underground joke gone public, to the effect that not only is the emperor naked (i.e. the Soviet system), so are the people. "The Revolution," "Marxism," these are words that butter nobody's bread. What bread? Where are the jobs? Where is the freedom?

Sly and Direct

Erdman says it slyly sometimes: Podsekalnikov struggling to play a mail-order tuba from an empty instruction book is a comic image of a society that has the resources, but not the expertise to coordinate them.

But "The Suicide" also speaks out directly. A boozing writer shouts that he wants to be Tolstoy — how dare the state make him write "fanfares"? The intellectual whispers to the would-be suicide: "Today, only the dead can say what the living are thinking."

And poor little Citizen Podsekalnikov unleashes a magnificent denunciation of another favorite Soviet catch phrase, "the masses." Masses, what about Podsekalnikov? "Why have I been bypassed?"

Shut up, say his new friends. This is counterrevolutionary talk.

"Did I run from the October Revolution?" Podsekalnikov yells. "I didn't leave the house the entire month. I have witnesses! We're doing nothing against the revolution, comrades. We only visit each other and say how hard it is to live. Because it's easier for us to live if we say it's hard for us to live.

"Allow us to say it, even if it's just a whisper," Podsekalnikov pleads to the audience, as we were the authorities. "It's hard for us to live. Give us the right to whisper. You won't even hear it, with all the construction of socialism that's going on. We'll live our whole life in a whisper!"

Survivorship

This is the comedy of survivorship — people trying not to stub their toes on politics. Director Jurasas (head of the Kaunas, Lithuania, State Theater until his own run-in with Soviet officials) once more has Erdman's balance right. His characters are trapped in their society, where they're trapped in human nature and where they belong to themselves. There is both comedy and tragedy in that.

The ensemble work is hearty but not oppressive. William Lane's costumes remind us that Russians dress in layers for warmth, not chic. Richard Cumming's fiddle music gallops and swoons, depending on the vodka intake.

"The Suicide" will be played on many stages in the future, but not with more flavor. Next to creating a classic, a theater can't do better than to discover one. It's happened in Providence.

Fashion

The Quilted Set: The Padded Parka Zips to Life

By Hebe Dorsey



Charlie Gerk

Quilted look in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT) — The French name is *doudounes*, which is far sexier than ski parka but amounts to the same thing. What's more, in a repeat of the jeans story, the United States is way ahead of France in what is, in fact, a lifestyle fashion.

Ski parkas (made of nylon and down) started cropping up on Fifth Avenue years ago. They were warm, colorful, practical and inexpensive. They were also a lot more up-to-date and relaxed than the three-quarter overcoat young executives wear on their first meeting with the boss.

So before long, those parkas were everywhere and American designers started dolling them up. The most striking of the lot is the huge puff produced by Norma Kamali and promptly dubbed the sleeping bag coat. Others, less outrageous, are just finely quilted vertically but they are far from being as spontaneous and amusing.

In Europe, the trend is spreading like brushfire and the ski jackets that most people buy at sports stores has become the uniform of the young — and often not so young.

In France, designers (most of whom spend as much time in the United States as they do at home) are also looking seriously into that new American gold mine, but so far their parkas are much too expensive.

Said Marie-Paule Gilis, fashion coordinator of Galeries Lafayette: "Our director just came back from the States and he was livid to see their stores stocked with parkas and quilted coats and ours virtually empty. Of course, we have a few designers' parkas, including Castelbajac's, who is a great sports designer. But his handsome clothes also rate handsome price tags — 2,000 francs and up. We're getting ready for next winter and hope to take the market over with parkas priced around 500 francs."

In the meantime, Paris, London and Rome streets are filling up with people in ski parkas — and it looks like this new form of instant fashion in on its way to becoming another great American classic — just like jeans.



Charlie Gerk

Vested interest in New York.

United Nations?

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, February 19, 1980

Mrs. Gandhi's Power Politics

If the wholesale invocation of presidential rule over nine state assemblies in India has been an isolated act, it would have been noteworthy. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, after all, has a well-earned reputation for being imperious and the dissolution of opposition state governments smacks of dictatorship. The Janata government that succeeded her in 1977 also dissolved all but three state assemblies, but Prime Minister Morarji Desai was acting to undo what Mrs. Gandhi had already done. During the emergency under which she ruled from 1975 to 1977, Mrs. Gandhi amended the Constitution to extend the terms of those legislatures for her own political purposes.

* * *

Now, after a smashing electoral victory that restored her to power with a two-thirds majority in the lower house of Parliament, she has acted to insure that the next round of voting will guarantee her party a majority in the upper house, which can veto legislation. The members of the upper house are elected by the state assemblies. When she dominates both houses, as she did at the time of the emergency, she will be able to have her way legislatively; and control of the state governments plus a two-thirds majority in the lower house once again gives her the power to amend the Constitution.

Meanwhile, the two courts that were appointed by the Janata government to investigate the alleged abuse of power during the emergency by Mrs. Gandhi and her son Sanjay have for all practical purposes put themselves out of business. Both have ruled that they lack the constitutional authority to carry out the mandates given them by the Desai government. Furthermore, since becoming prime minister Mrs. Gandhi has suspended two high officials in the Central Bureau of Investigation, the security service that developed some of the charges against her between 1977 and 1979.

Mrs. Gandhi's followers argue that in the interest of maintaining law and order, carrying out her economic policies and expressing the up-to-the-minute will of the people, the dissolution of the assemblies was justified. Presidential rule means that Mrs. Gandhi can run the police, which normally are under state control, and that she will face no opposition to her policies from all but three state governments. Under the existing Constitution, she has up to six months to call elections.

* * *

Of course, the decisions of the two courts to self-destruct and the suspension of the two security officials could have been unrelated to Mrs. Gandhi's return to power. If that were so, her dissolution of the assemblies might more easily be viewed as altruism. But all that tends to strain credulity.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The U.S. and the ILO

The United States formally rejoined the International Labor Organization yesterday, ending an effective 27-month boycott. Soon, the sorely missed $25 million annual U.S. dues will again be paid. This vital contribution, accounting for a fourth of the ILO's budget, will assure adequate support for its Third World employment and development programs.

* * *

But the U.S. contribution now goes much further. Reforms inspired by the pressure of the boycott have strengthened the ILO and redirected its energies toward serving the basic needs of the world's working people.

The United States withdrew in response to the intolerable politicization of ILO conferences in the 1970s. In too many delegations, labor and employer representatives were merely the voices of governments. They lent themselves to Arab campaigns against Israel, without bothering to investigate charges or to give Israel a hearing. At the same time, blatant violations of labor rights in the Soviet bloc received little attention, revealing a crude double standard. Despite the good work of the organization's technical staff, many Americans, notably the late George Meany of the AFL-CIO, resented this alleged voice of international labor.

Things began to improve soon after the Americans threatened to leave in 1975. Progressively, ILO conferences managed to steer clear of gross propaganda campaigns. ILO committees examined charges of job discrimination against Soviet and Czech dissidents. Provisions have been made for secret ballots to promote greater independence among labor and employer representatives.

* * *

The ILO will never again be the organization that the democracies envisioned in 1919. But it has re-established itself as one of the more useful international bodies. The Carter administration and representatives of U.S. labor and business made the right decision last week when they voted unanimously to return to it. A further boycott might have won more reforms but it risked destroying the organization. If the recent changes prove short-lived, the threat of another U.S. withdrawal would surely be taken seriously. The United States contributed much to the ILO from the sidelines; it can now best contribute to it from within.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shoe Protectionism Won't Fit

The shoe industry means a lot to New Hampshire. It is the state's leading manufacturing employer. And New Hampshire, the site of the first primary next Tuesday, means a lot to President Carter's re-election campaign. The coincidence may mean more inflation for consumers.

Under pressure from U.S. shoemakers, the White House is mulling over new restrictions on the sale of foreign-made shoes. The change in policy would be an economic, if not political, mistake, for there is a double price for saving jobs and profits in the shoe industry. Restricting imports would cause inflation at home and damage to the fragile industrial economies of U.S. allies.

* * *

Domestic shoe production is in a long, slow decline. In 1970, the U.S. industry employed about 230,000 workers. Today, despite restrictive agreements negotiated in 1977 with South Korea and Taiwan, employment has fallen below 150,000. Fully half of the shoes purchased in the United States last year were made abroad. From the perspective of the domestic industry, these figures are reason enough to raise import barriers, either by the imposition of quotas or by negotiation of "orderly marketing agreements" with foreign sellers. From the perspective of the United States as a whole, however, trade restrictions are unreasonable. Indeed, there is hardly a business in which they make so little sense as in the case of shoes.

No one argues that foreign producers are selling shoes in the United States below cost. Their success comes in large part from the fact that shoe manufacturing requires plentiful labor and only limited capital and technology. Thus shoemaking and other labor-intensive industries thrive in countries like Brazil, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. Such industries provide a healthy route out of poverty for the producing countries and a source of inexpensive consumer goods for Americans.

* * *

The most recent foreign successes in the U.S. shoe market have an even simpler explanation. Foreign manufacturers have been extremely enterprising. The decline, for example, in domestic shoe production over the last three years can be explained entirely by the lightning response of Italian manufacturers to the demand for thick-soled women's shoes. To punish foreigners for doubling their shoe sales here would, in effect, be telling U.S. manufacturers that the United States will subsidize their failure to respond *fast enough to the signals of their own market.*

Imports restrain inflation directly by giving consumers a break at the cash register — and indirectly by prodding the domestic industry to operate more competitively. Open markets also provide the less-developed world a chance to earn dollars, many of which return to buy U.S. goods. Letting those countries earn their way is certainly preferable to the foreign aid that might otherwise be necessary to keep them economically stable.

To limit imports of shoes because Italy or Taiwan makes them better or cheaper is to deny the logic of mutual benefit through trade. It is a denial that the United States, besieged at home by inflation and concerned abroad about Soviet expansion, cannot afford.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

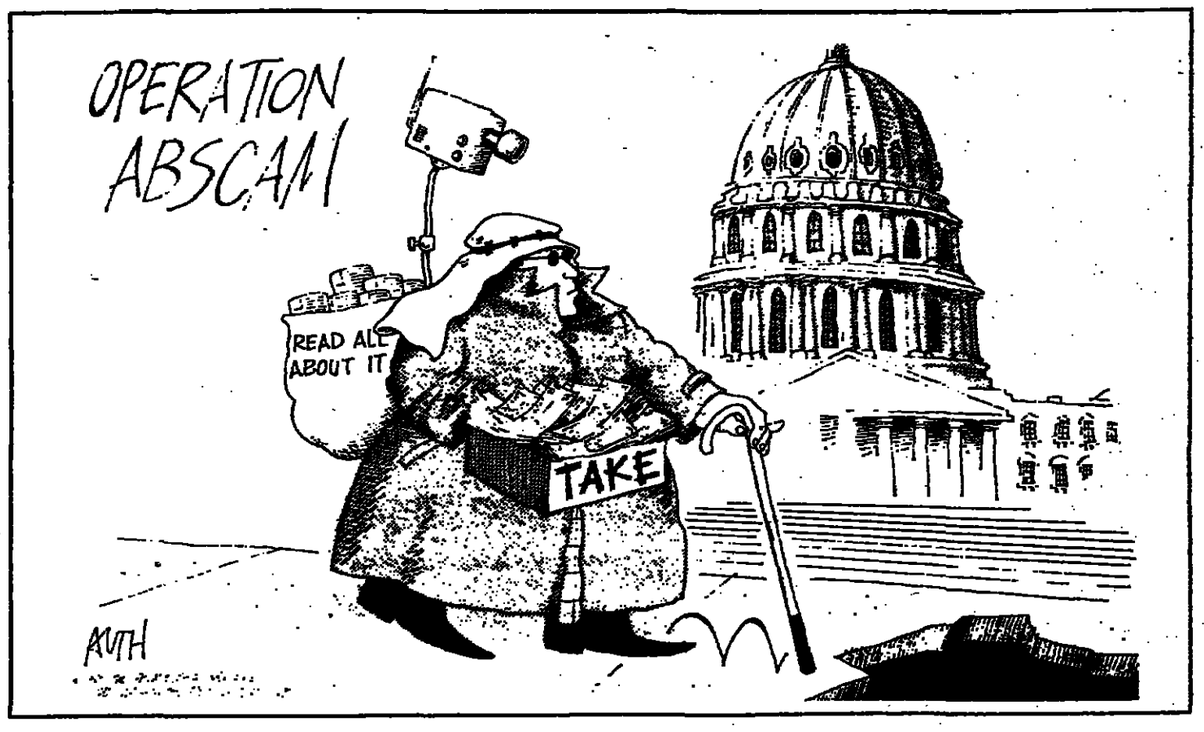
February 19, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The secret police here are racking their brains to find out what has become of the priest Gapony. On the famous day of the riots in front of the Imperial Palace, every measure had been taken to catch the leader of the workers. But the well-laid plans of the police were frustrated by the military. Father Gapony did not lead the workers, but was placed well in the middle of them, wearing a heavy fur coat. The police had formed a plan of sweeping down upon the center of the crowd and seizing him. But just at that moment, the troops began to fire, killing two of the police agents. The crowd fell back against a wooden palisade. Some of the planks were torn away, and Father Gapony fled through the hole.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "In contrast with the persistent discussion of the question which the greater part of the world has already decided — the primary responsibility for the war of 1914-18 — is the plan of French and German ex-soldiers to meet and fraternize at the scenes of their former fighting. The movement for fraternization and frank neighborly communion is highly creditable. There may be said to be just one palliative feature of war, and that is that it does bring to former enemies a clearer appreciation of each other's qualities, good or bad, and that it should thus make easier the way to future avoidance of bloody confrontation."



Bizarre Case of the Honest Senator

By Larry Pressler

WASHINGTON — It is a sad state of affairs when a U.S. senator becomes something of a folk hero because he did not accept a bribe. Ever since it was disclosed that FBI videotapes indicated that last year I abruptly "turned down a bribe and stalked out of a room," I have received much favorable press attention.

The New York Post, in a huge front-page headline, called me "The Only Pol Money Could Not Buy." I have been interviewed on each of the morning network news programs. I have been invited to appear on TV talk shows, and to give speeches on ethics. One group wanted to propose me for its annual award, which I discouraged on the grounds that a senator should not accept an award just for being honest. Washington humorist Mark Russell put it all into perspective in a splendidly funny show when he proposed that there be a ticker-tape parade for "Larry Pressler, the senator who turned down a bribe."

Rather Nice

All this is rather nice, but a bit bizarre. Such recognition can be short-lived. Within two or three years there could be some minor bookkeeping error in my campaign reports that might inspire a headline saying: "Senator Pressler, the Honest Pol, Breaks Law."

I entered Congress as part of the post-Watergate, reform-oriented "Class of '74." Since then there has been one scandal after another, and morale in Congress is low. My good friend and neighbor, Rep. Richard Nolan, D-Minn., just announced his decision not to run again, partly because of frustration that he feels about Congress.

Many citizens, and many in Congress, are puzzled about the recurrence of unethical or illegal behavior on the Hill. Can't Congress police itself? The founding fathers were ambivalent. The Constitution clearly provides for an impeachment process by which presidents and Supreme Court justices can be removed for high crimes and misdemeanors. It also authorizes Congress to judge its members and expel wrongdoers.

Congress has frequently investigated allegations of wrongdoing in the executive and judicial branches, but our partner branches have been until now quite circumspect and restrained in exerting any kind of surveillance over suspected nefarious activity by members of the legislative branch.

Certain Conditions

Under certain conditions, such outside investigating is proper and good for the system. Some would reject this line of control, preferring that we leave the evaluation of legislators to the election process alone. After all, the reasoning goes, if the people want a crook to represent them, don't they deserve a crook?

I do not share this view. Some external surveillance needs to be part of the process of maintaining honest government. I do not mean to indicate unqualified support for the activity of the law-enforcement agency in the current investigation, because we do not have all the facts about why it was undertaken or how its findings became publicized.

Random testing or continual surveillance of members of Congress is not called for because, when all is said and done, they are remarkably honest, selfless, hard-working and public-minded persons. But it is proper, even essential, for agencies with law-enforcement responsibilities to pursue matters affecting members of Congress with at least as much zeal as in pursuing matters affecting other officials or individuals. Congress is not above the law, and our record of self-policing is not very bright. As one authoritative textbook says, the U.S. legislature is "not sufficiently attentive to the need for developing and maintaining high standards of rectitude for its members."

Clearly, members of Congress should not get away with bribery, and legitimate techniques that are used against organized-crime figures or street criminals are appropriate to ferret out wrongdoing in Congress.

But the FBI's Abscam operation indicates a need for inquiry into the methods used by law-enforcement agencies. Should they be in the business of "testing" members of Congress, or the public, at random where no prior crime or evidence of wrongdoing exists? In my own case, I have been assured that I was not under suspicion at any time. Nevertheless, I was interviewed by Abscam agents and placed in a potentially compromising position. I have always believed that law-enforcement agents investigate crimes that have already occurred, rather than create the circumstances under which they might occur.

It would be difficult for the people named in the Abscam sting to raise a defense of entrapment, because that would necessitate admitting the commission of an improper act. But they have not yet been indicted, let alone brought to trial. Like other citizens, they are presumed innocent until proved otherwise.

It should be noted that the mere suggestion of illegal activities causes elected officials, constantly in the public eye, to suffer greater damage to their careers than other individuals. Even a clear-cut acquittal may fail to erase all suspicion in the public mind, making it difficult to regain the confidence of voters.

Inquiry also must be pursued into the unprecedented wholesale leaks by the government of evidence that normally would be closely guarded before grand jury action.

Despite these vexing questions, the fact is that members of Congress should be subject to investigation as others are. After appropriate judicial action is taken in the immediate crisis, Congress must address itself again to strengthening its standards of rectitude and improving its internal institutions and processes, chiefly through the ethics committees. We must restore the public's faith that the nation's business is being conducted honestly.

Larry Pressler, the Republican senator from South Dakota, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Through a Needle's Eye

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Far from Iran and Afghanistan, and nearly forgotten in those crises, a daring diplomatic venture now hangs in the balance. The place is Rhodesia, and the stakes are high. What happens there in the coming weeks will affect the chances for peace and prosperity in all of southern Africa for years ahead.

Next week 2.8 million black voters are scheduled to elect members of parliament for what will become the Republic of Zimbabwe. The voting is a crucial step in the British-arranged agreement to end the guerrilla war and give the country legal independence under majority rule. But the election is menaced by pressures from opposite directions:

- Robert Mugabe, leader of one wing of the Patriotic Front — the wing whose guerrillas did most of the fighting — has threatened not to accept the results if his party is "denied a legitimate victory." He says that his 20,000 fighters will then resume the war.
- The white-led Rhodesian army, under Gen. Peter Walls, is threatening not to accept the results if Mugabe wins an overall majority. The army would in effect carry out a coup, simply refusing to turn power over to a new government.

British officials take both those threats extremely seriously. And as a matter of force there is not much the temporary British governor, Lord Soames, could do to keep them from being carried out. He has just 1,300 soldiers and civilians to manage the cease-fire and the political transition to a new government.

Hope, then, has to rest on the attractions of peace for parties that are all exhausted by savage war. Can the tangible possibility of peace overcome the mutual suspicions and hatreds that have divided Rhodesians for 20 years, white against black, and one black faction against another?

Mugabe is at the center of the tension now for a number of reasons. He is ideologically the most radical of the black leaders, and many of the 210,000 whites still living in Rhodesia do not believe they could stay there under a Mugabe government. His large guerrilla force is a concern, as much to other black factions as to the whites.

Personally, Mugabe does not seem a threatening character. He is soft-spoken, an intellectual, by far the best-educated of the black leaders. Reports from Rhodesia note that he has soft-pedaled Marxist ideology in the election campaign, saying that socialism will have to wait and that he wants whites to stay. In fact, he took the same gradualist line when I interviewed him in Mozambique a year ago.

Suspicious

But some of the military figures around Mugabe are not so gentle or reasonable in manner — far from it — and it is not so clear that Mugabe can control them. His military commander, Josiah Tongogara, who had played a constructive part in the London conference, was killed just afterward in what was called a road accident but some think was an assassination.

There are reasons for Mugabe to be suspicious. Since he returned to the country last month, there have been two attempts on his life. The Rhodesian Army has seemed to operate on its own, not under Soames's control. So have thousands of armed "auxiliaries," who are loyal to the chief internal black politician, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and engage in "gunpoint electioneering" for him, as The Economist of London put it.

But the complaints against the Mugabe side are substantial. While some 16,000 of his guerrillas went into the camps prescribed by the cease-fire agreement, another 5,000 stayed in the countryside and villages — evidently to intimidate voters. The mixed commission that monitors the cease-fire has found the Mugabe forces by far its most frequent violators.

Other parties in the election, including the Patriotic Front wing headed by Joshua Nkomo, threatened to pull out unless something were done about the Mugabe people. Soames has responded with, so far, mild measures against individual violators. He has power to close the polls in whole areas of the country if intimidation persists. But he obviously does not want to do something that would put in question the whole object of the exercise: an election with international legitimacy.

Violence

There is violence in the campaign, but much less than when the war was taking 400 lives a week. And the attitude of Rhodesia's neighbors, who supported the guerrillas, gives reason for hope about the election. Both Mozambique and Zambia have reopened their borders, and their governments have made clear their urgent desire for the economic benefits of relationships with a stable Zimbabwe.

The other day a leading Rhodesian economist, Edward Cross, visited MIT and gave a glimpse of what that beautiful and productive country could mean to southern Africa. For the new Zimbabwe, he said, relations with Zambia and Mozambique and Zaire would be "of overriding importance." Zimbabwe would have grain and beef and manufactured products to spare. He was confident, he said, that its leaders would be "pragmatic."

Can it work? Can the British somehow maneuver the election through the opposing threats to its legitimacy? A ranking British official answered: "Yes — just, I think."

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Cornering Market on Silliness

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Jerry ("Protect the Earth, Serve the People, Explore the Universe") Brown is backstage at a rock concert-cum-fund raiser, boasting to a reporter for New York magazine: "My T-shirts sold out at nine o'clock!" That's not the sort of mystical thought we expect to emanate from the governor's space, but, then, Helen Reddy has warned us.

Helen ("I am woman, hear me roar") Reddy, pop singer and Brown's chum, says: "I'm much more mystical than he is. I believe in reincarnation and he doesn't." Well, no one's perfect. And almost nothing made in the United States is even adequate, according to Jeff Wald.

Wald is Reddy's spouse and Brown's advocate: "Our technology, our products aren't as good any more. Helen and I have five cars; all of them are foreign. We have 19 TV sets; 18 are foreign and the American one breaks down all the time. We need someone addressing these issues." Welcome to the Age of Limits.

New York magazine says that when Brown sent one of his spiritual advisers to a conference on prison reform, the adviser, when it came time to speak, said four words: "We are all prisoners." At about this point we are supposed to murmur: Brown is sooooo silly.

But at this point there is still ringing in my ears Edward Kennedy's call (in his Georgetown speech) for an "economic bill of rights for women." And at Dartmouth, Andrew Young has told the students that "for almost every problem we have today, I think we are to blame more than the Russians." We and NATO, which Young condemns for "institutionalizing the cold war" and "insulating the United States from the Soviet Union."

Since mid-November, the administration has been trying to negotiate the establishment of an "appropriate" commission of inquiry to placate the Iranian terrorists. The probable end of the hostage drama was prefigured in the beginning. It has been, from the start, theater, pointing toward farce.

From the start, the United States has avoided doing anything that would seriously inconvenience Iran.

It remains for the administration to define the "appropriateness" of a commission of inquiry that can have but one purpose, that of injuring the United States for the pleasure of terrorists. But there is in the administration's current approach at least a coming-to-terms with the consequences of choices already made. It has been clear since mid-November that the U.S. policy of passivity would mean that the hostages would come home only if and when and how Iran wanted to send them home.

It is understandable that President Carter is not eager to debate with critics of the policies that reduced the United States to dickering with terrorists about an "appropriate" commission to further embarrass the United States. But the United States conducted a presidential campaign in 1864, with a Civil War ranging across the landscape. It is odd to hear that the current dickering is a matter of such delicacy that Carter can't talk as a candidate about anything and his challengers should not talk about the policies that are supposed to have made presidential speechlessness a national necessity.

On the night of the 100th day of the hostage drama, the anchorman on ABC's late-night "America Held Hostage" show said that he would now talk with a "colleague" in Moscow. The "colleague" was not, as you might imagine, an ABC correspondent in Moscow. Rather, he was an employee of the broadcasting division of Moscow's propaganda apparatus.

In response to gentle questions from the ABC anchorman, this Soviet civil servant — this "journalist" in a Soviet Union that has no journalists — delivered the party line about how Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan when the Afghan government invites the troops to leave. The "journalist" was too prudent to admit, and his ABC "colleague" was too polite to say, that the current Afghan leader became leader when the Russians murdered his predecessor and, so, might be timid about inviting the Russians to leave.

A few years ago, there was a tempest in Washington because some congressional liberals thought the U.S. government was not being liberal enough regarding visits by "trade union leaders" from the Soviet Union. Of course, there is no such thing as a Soviet trade union. But, then, there can be no such thing as an "appropriate" commission of inquiry on Iran, or a Soviet "colleague" of U.S. journalists.

What has all this to do with Jerry Brown? Only this: He has not cornered the market on silliness.

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Letters

A Word to OPEC

You quote (IHT, Feb. 11) a Washington Post editorial to the effect that Henry Wallich, of the Federal Reserve Board, makes an "interesting suggestion" when he proposes that the OPEC countries lend petrodollars directly to the poor countries rather than to the multinational banks.

The suggestion may be interesting but it makes me wonder at the caliber of our financial leadership. If Mr. Wallich thinks that the Saudis consider the Central African Republic to be as good a credit risk as the Chase Manhattan Bank, he'll believe anything.

Of course, there is a very simple way for OPEC to help the poor countries to meet the devastating consequences of oil price increases: All OPEC has to do is to reduce oil prices. But don't hold your breath waiting for it to happen.

FRANCIS M.S. PEEL

Geneva.

Long-Term Policy

In several of his recent columns, James Reston has stressed the fact that in a war to defend the flow of oil from the Gulf, this very flow would cease owing to the certain destruction of the oil wells. He then goes on to argue convincingly that preservation of energy at home is preferable to battle abroad. Why not demonstrate with facts that this policy is realistic for the near future? . . .

There is also this to consider: If the United States will not defend the Gulf area, who will? Who else has the ability? A U.S. direct or implied withdrawal from the area is an invitation to the Soviet Union to fill the vacuum either directly physically, or indirectly politically. This, in its train, will cause European dependency on Soviet goodwill for its vital supplies of oil. The logical consequence is an accommodation of Western Europe with the Soviet Union, and, unavoidably, an end of the NATO Alliance; which means a U.S. withdrawal from Europe. No doubt, this is the Soviet aim, rather than the actual possession of the oil wells in the Gulf. Why does Mr. Reston not, in one of his columns, come to terms with this geopolitical problem of U.S. long-term foreign policy?

A.M. NEUMAN.

Vence, France.

Olympian Pain

It pains me a great deal to see Lord Killanin talking about his foreign policy on the same podium as Cyrus Vance, and it may pain me even more to paraphrase Stalin, but after all, "How many divisions does he (or the International Olympic Committee) have?"

Paris. LARRY NASH.

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EC Scrutinizing Subsidies

By Paul Lewis

IS, Feb. 18 (NYT) — A doz- ltinational giants are threat- vith the loss of tens of mil- f dollars of investment subsi- om European governments as t of a new campaign by the om Market Commission to that investment assistance l by members does not un- listort competition within the nity, Commission officials ssels confirm.

ong those threatened are Exx- Philip Morris, Polaroid, ell International, Philips', ical Chemical Industries and oyal Dutch/Shell Group.

Ford's 'Auction'

Commission, the EEC's gov- body, must review and ap- many of the financial aid ges offered by members.

icials expect the new cam- to lead to a major confronta- with the Dutch and Belgian ments, which are among the generous in Europe in provid- ancial aid to business.

The initiative comes only a year after Ford's controversial public "auction" of an automobile plant and the 4,000 jobs it would spawn. Ford, in effect, promised the plant to the governments offering the fattest subsidies. Britain and Spain ultimately won commitments from Ford, despite energetic bidding by France and Austria.

According to Commission sources, Raymond Vouel, the member charged with enforcing EEC competition rules, plans to disallow subsidies totaling tens of millions of dollars that the Netherlands, Belgium and some other member countries had granted for 14 new industrial investment projects.

The Dutch subsidies that are threatened include $3 million offered toward the cost of Polaroid's projected new film factory at Enschede, a $1-million grant to Rockwell for an extension to its Dutch manufacturing plant and other payments toward the cost of new investments by such well-known European companies as ICI, Philips' and Royal Dutch/Shell.

In Belgium, the Commission reportedly plans to disallow the government's offer of $5 million toward the cost of a new Exxon refinery at Antwerp. Subsidies offered by some other EEC countries reportedly are also in jeopardy, but Commission officials declined to discuss such plans.

The Dutch government has decided to fight back. In what is seen as a test of the Commission's new policy, the Netherlands has asked the International Court of Justice, the final arbitrator of EEC law, to rule on the legality of an earlier Commission decision that disallowed a $3-million subsidy for a Philip Morris cigarette factory and office complex at Bergen-op-Zoom.

At issue in this case, Commission lawyers and company executives say, is the Commission's contention that EEC should only subsidize factories and other industrial investments that create significant numbers of new jobs in areas of particularly high unemployment or provide a special economic or social benefit that would otherwise be lost.

The Commission had held that Philip Morris's expansion plan would not make a noticeable dent in Dutch unemployment and that it would probably be built without the government subsidy, thus giving the company an unfair advantage against its European competitors.

The premise that investment aid must bring demonstrable benefits to an impoverished area has led the Commission to concentrate its attack on the Netherlands and Belgium because both have regional development programs that allow assistance for new investment projects anywhere in the country.

'Positive Adjustment'

The Commission initiative comes at a time when all Western governments are under pressure to curb the help they give companies to protect employment.

Last year, member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development agreed to adopt "positive adjustment policies," encouraging their economies to adapt naturally to the world's changing economic conditions by phasing out inefficient companies instead of paying for their losses. *The idea is to create room for new,* more competitive companies.

All 24 OECD countries — except France — have agreed to submit the subsidies they provide their industries to examination at a specially created committee of their peers. The first meeting is scheduled for March, with the United States slated to be the first examined.

...nk of Japan Advances ...y Lending Rate to 7¼%

By Henry Scott Stokes

KYO, Feb. 18 (NYT) — The of Japan will raise its discount by 1 percentage point to 7¼ nt tomorrow, the central bank anced today.

s bank apparently made the on to prop up the yen, which l here today at 243.80 to the r, and also to check inflation wing last week's report that in ary, wholesale prices, spurred he surge in international oil s, were up more than 19 per- from a year earlier.

e fourth increase in the rate at the central bank lends money April 1979 also reflects con- at the bank over the rise in in- tional interest rates and a deci- announced Friday by the Fed- Reserve to raise its discount to a record 13 percent.

though higher rates tend to economic growth, Bank of Ja- Deputy Governor Satoshi Sum- aid the rise should not severely ence the economy as a whole. hink business recovery is very istent and the measure will not h affect capital investment in it and equipment by the private or," he said.

Rate Differentials

ut the rise in the U.S. discount might cause the yen to depreci- urther against the dollar, as the ap between U.S. and Japanese est rates draws funds out of the bankers said. The dollar was as s 176 yen in late 1978 and the y depreciation of the yen ist the U.S. currency since then raised the cost of imports and ed inflation that now has ed the highest level since 1973.

panese wholesale prices rose ercent last month alone and rts here expect this inflation to through into consumer prices, h have so far risen more slowly. annual rate of around 6 percent e end of 1979 compares with ummer's 3 percent.

e main cause of the inflation is ting crude oil prices, which raise the oil-import bill to an ated $50 billion this year from ear's $35 billion.

e surge in the cost of oil, which unts for about 75 percent of Ja- s energy supplies and must be st entirely imported, caused a atic reversal in the nation's gn trade account.

Deficit a Record

e trade balance plummeted a surplus of $24.6 billion in to only $2 billion in 1979.

e deficit on current account — plus service items — was a d $3.24 billion last month compared with deficits of $247 million in December and $1.42 billion in January, 1979, the Finance Ministry announced today in a preliminary report. The previous record was the $2.2-billion deficit last November.

[The trade balance was in deficit by $2.25 billion, compared with a $731-million surplus in December and an $827-million deficit a year earlier, the ministry also said, AP-Dow Jones reported. Exports on a balance-of-payments basis fell to $6.88 billion in the month from $10.675 billion in December but were up 15 percent from the year-earlier's total. Imports totaled $9.13 billion, down from $9.944 billion the previous month but up 33 percent from January 1979.]

Preliminary customs-clearance figures released by the ministry Friday showed January exports at *$7.003 billion, up 1.5 percent from* a year earlier, and imports at $10.415 billion, up 38.3 percent.

The Bank of Japan also increased the reserve ratio at which commercial banks set aside a portion of their cash as interest-free deposits with the central bank. This goes up to 1.75 percent for time deposits, the first increase in over two years.

arkets Closed

financial markets were closed day for Washington's birthday. ets were also closed in Hong ; and Singapore for the lunar ear.

Toyota Motor to Restrict U.S. Sales, Raise Prices

OSAKA, Japan, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Toyota Motor will restrict car shipments to the United States in 1980 to about the same level as last year's 610,000 vehicles and at the same time raise the U.S. retail price of its cars about 5 percent, Eiji Toyoda, Toyota Motor president, said today.

He said the aim of the moves is to bring orderliness to the company's marketing in the United States to avoid trade friction with that country.

The company is still considering a plan to build a U.S. car-assembly plant, Mr. Toyoda said. However, even if Toyota should decide to proceed with the plan now, it would be two or three years before it could actually start production, he noted.

U.S. Competition

By then, the big three U.S. automakers will have completed their structures for small-car production, with which Toyota will be unable to compete if it has a small plant producing 20,000 vehicles monthly, Mr. Toyoda said.

Also, he said he believes the small-car battle between Japanese and U.S. automakers will reach a crucial point in the next few years, before the U.S. Big Three complete their preparations for small-car manufacturing.

Separately, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it will consider supplying financial support to the two major Japanese automakers if they decide to build their own U.S. factories.

Government Loans

Officials said MITI is expected to consider extending low-interest loans from the semi-official Export-Import Bank to help reduce the large investment burden associated with such a venture and accelerate any decision.

The officials said the companies involved, Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor, were reluctant to build U.S. plants because of the capital outlay and because U.S. companies are ready to market competitive small models.

U.S. industry and labor officials recently have stepped up their demands that the major Japanese car exporters build U.S. assembly plants or place restrictions on their imports. Labor representatives point to huge layoffs by U.S. automakers as sales of Detroit's large models slump. Industry officials have said the Japanese makers have been taking advantage of the abrupt switch by U.S. consumers to more fuel-efficient cars.

Soviets Accept Delay in Start Of Steel Project

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 18 — The Soviet Union has agreed to a request by Nippon Steel and Armco Inc. to postpone the Feb. 15 start date on a $350-million steel plant contract, a Nippon Steel spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the request to delay implementation was accepted last weekend by the Soviet Mining and Metallurgy Import Corp.

Under the trilateral contract signed Dec. 17, Nippon Steel, the world's largest steel producer, and Armco were to build a plant by the end of 1984 capable of producing 480,000 tons of sheet a year.

But the contract, scheduled to have been signed Feb. 15, has been frozen by lack of approval from Washington because it included providing the Russians two sets of computers, one of the items on the U.S. embargo list announced following the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan.

Armco was to supply technology accounting for about 20 percent of the total package. The contract consortium also includes General Electric and Honeywell.

The Nippon spokesman declined to comment on whether the Soviets set a new deadline for the deal.

Gradualism Unacceptable

Stop Inflation Quickly: Hayek

By James Flanigan

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (LAT) — Friedrich Hayek, whose outlook is as gloomy as his disposition is sunny, believes the United States will have a depression before it can end the terrible inflation gripping the economy.

On the other hand, Mr. Hayek, an 80-year-old Nobel Prize-winning economist, believes that if inflation gets to a 20-percent annual rate — it hit 13.3 percent last year — the government will step in with wage and price controls. "Instead of an open inflation which you can read by looking at the price index, we'll have a repressed inflation which is even worse," he said.

"Instead of prices restricting consumption, it is shortages which operate." In other words, you cannot buy a thing, not because its price is too high but because it isn't there.

And he sees some price controls as imminent. President Carter will have to impose controls on key consumer products soon, Mr. Hayek said, if he is to have any chance of telling the voters that he has reduced inflation. "There won't be a word of truth in it, of course, but it will serve the purpose of the election," he said.

Mr. Hayek, even more than fellow Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman, is the philosopher of the free market. An economy, he believes, is neither controllable nor predictable but rather "a process which brings millions of events into coordination, which coordination never could be achieved deliberately."

No coordinator, not even a government with a computer, can know all the millions of economic decisions that comprise an economy. Thus, to Mr. Hayek, all ideas of centrally planned economies appear "sheer nonsense."

Philosophically a descendant of Adam Smith, capitalism's first theorist, Mr. Hayek has a reverence for the marketplace that transcends the usual ideas of economics as a dismal science. "In the hunting and gathering society," he explained, "all our efforts were directed to the known needs of known people. But we took up civilization instead, where we were able to feed so many by following abstract signals of prices in terms of which we were told how we could keep more lives going.

"It is the market which enabled us to serve the needs of people whom we do not know and to keep alive 400 times as many people as we could under the hunting and gathering economy — from 10 million to 4 billion."

The trouble with inflation, or with government intervention to guide the economy, Mr. Hayek said, is that artificial prices and therefore false signals result. Society gets carried off in wrong directions.

A monetarist, he believes that inflation comes only from government expanding the money supply. "There is no such thing as cost-push inflation," he declared recently. "A rise in costs can cause inflation only in the roundabout way of people clamoring for more money to pay the higher prices and government giving into this.

"As the price of gasoline goes up, either you have to buy less gasoline or buy less of everything else. If you look to the government for help for the time being, it makes you not to see what your real problem is."



Friedrich Hayek

LAT

Make no mistake, he warned, stopping inflation hurts. "The immediate effect will be very extensive unemployment and an expansion of bankruptcies. Once this is over, we will start on a normal development."

Yes, Mr. Hayek said, and "the fears of the politicians to stabilize are perfectly justified because the man who stabilizes gets all the blame for the unpleasant consequences."

It is for this reason — that politicians end inflation at their peril — that Mr. Hayek said he opted for a swift and radical strategy: stop money supply growth, wring out the economy, and do it within six months.

"There are many people whom I greatly respect, including my friend Milton Friedman, who plead for a gradual decrease. I've seen Milton Friedman argue that in the course of five or six years we might bring down the rate of inflation to zero."

But, Mr. Hayek said, reducing inflation causes such suffering and misery that no government could stand to pursue such a policy over a long run.

Business Economists Approve Fed Hike

By Isadore Barmash

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT) — Corporate economists generally approved the Federal Reserve's increase in the discount rate to 13 percent, but some expressed concern that the action might be too little and too late to be effective in reducing inflation or restraining credit.

"The tightrope is still there; we could fall either way," said Marina Whitman, chief economist of General Motors. She explained that the action, the first change in the discount rate since Oct. 6, did not avoid the opposing risks of either taking overly strong action or not doing enough to stunt the runaway inflation trend.

"Clearly, the economy in the first quarter is coming in stronger than many thought it would," she said. "Credit is still expanding, but the horrendous increase in producer prices of finished goods of 1.6 percent in January shows that inflation is hardly being controlled."

But Robert Keeton, manager of the economic research department of Procter & Gamble, said that while the Fed's action "is certainly in the right direction, that body might have raised the discount rate even higher."

He said that "a shock treatment of possibly a 2-percent increase instead of 1 percent might have been very appropriate." Expressing a sentiment shared by other corporate economists, however, he said that he recognized the difficulties raised by the problem of trying to reduce the federal deficit when the administration has increased its 1980 nondefense spending well beyond its 1979 projections.

Other economists, taking an even more aggressive stance, said that the inflation trend appeared to be running out of control, despite the Fed's actions aimed at holding back both business and consumer credit. "We have a cost-push inflation that is more deeply imbedded than ever before," declared Donald Straszheim, chief economist for Weyerhaeuser Co. "There is still a lot of inflation momentum and, worst of all, the recession isn't likely to cure the inflation," he said.

Rejecting the contention that the Fed should have raised the discount rate even more, Charles Reeder, chief economist of E.I. du Pont, said that such an action "would have raised the risk of a panic situation by going too far." But, he added, the doubling of nondefense expenditures to about 15 percent from the year-earlier projection of only 7 percent had forced the Fed "to rein in and limit the inflationary consequences of fiscal stimulus."

While economists differed sharply in their interpretation of the simultaneous increase in the discount rate and the report that wholesale prices surged 1.6 percent in January, "it is clear that the Fed is showing its concern," asserted Henry Kaufman, senior partner of Salomon Brothers. "It is also possible that the Fed wanted to ward off another attack on the dollar, and if the producer price index jump hadn't been challenged, it's likely that the effect in the money markets would have been adverse."

France Reports Deficit Widened

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — France's trade deficit widened sharply in January to a seasonally adjusted 4.628 billion francs (about $1.1 billion) from 778 million in December, the Trade Ministry reported today.

On an unadjusted basis, the deterioration was even more substantial, with the account swinging into a deficit of 7.079 billion francs from December's surplus of 569 million francs and well over the 1.938 billion-franc shortfall recorded in January, 1979.

The ministry attributed the deterioration to the energy deficit — 9.5 billion francs, compared with 8.1 billion francs in December and 5.5 billion francs in the 1979 month. January's average price per ton of imported crude oil was 80-percent above that observed a year before.

European Gold Markets

February 18, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	445.35	447.50	—5.50
Zurich	447.50	449.50	—7.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	453.84	455.76	—4.22

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb. 80	May 80	Aug. 80
670	14.00-19.00	——	——
730	0.25- 1.00	48.00-54.00	——
750	0.30- 0.75	40.00-46.00	——
790	0.15- 0.50	28.00-34.00	63.00-71.00
810	0.10- 0.25	22.00-28.00	56.00-64.00

Gold Treasury 662.00-668.00

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U.K. Authorized To Curb Fibers

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (UPI) — The Common Market Executive Commission authorized Britain to impose import quotas on two synthetic fibers from the United States because they are harming the British industry, a Commission spokesman said today.

The U.K. government had requested permission for such measures after the community's Council of Ministers earlier this month decided there was no basis for community-wide action.

Britain was authorized to limit this year's imports of U.S. polyester filament yarn to 9,053 tons, the average import volume over the last two years. The Commission noted there had been a particularly sharp and substantial increase in these imports, with U.S. sales accounting for 25.5 percent of the U.K. market in the last quarter of 1979, up from 7.1 percent in 1978.

The rise in import penetration has been rapid and substantial, said Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's director for external relations. As a consequence, U.K. production had fallen and unemployment increased, he said.

Britain also was authorized to limit 1980 imports from the United States of polyamide yarn for carpets to 7,500 tons, the average volume of imports over the last six months of 1979. At a time of falling consumption, the U.S. share of the U.K. market had risen to 20.7 percent in 1979 from 4.3 percent in 1976, the Commission said.

But the Commission saw no reason for similar quotas on U.S.-made tufted carpets, as the U.K. market had been expanding considerably in 1979, Sir Roy said, however, a potentially serious situation might arise if the present trend continued.

Italy also has requested authorization to limit imports of certain synthetic fibers from the United States, but the Commission said it has made no decision yet.

Chemical Group Worried

London, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — The U.K. Chemical Industries Association said it is worried by a growing trade deficit with the rest of the EEC and a potential increase in imports of U.S. products which benefit from current dollar weakness and subsidized petroleum feed stock and energy costs.

A major association study of chemicals trade prospects point to a sharp reversal in the U.K. industry's several years of rapid growth and healthy trade surpluses, the association said.

The industry's deficit on EEC chemicals trade rose to £126 million in 1978 from £20 million in 1970. The report says that the industry has a "large positive balance of trade with the rest of the world." But it adds that its share of the U.S. market "has declined steadily."

OPEC Could Afford Cut In Output

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — If and when the widely forecast temporary "miniglut" shows up in world oil supplies this year, it could be short-lived because of the oil cartel's increased flexibility to cut output, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter, said in its latest issue today.

Sharply increased prices have greatly enhanced the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' ability to cut crude oil production and yet maintain income at relatively high levels, according to a PIW assessment.

At today's prices, OPEC could cut production to less than 40 percent of its 1978 output and still earn revenues equal to those achieved in 1978, PIW says. That would mean output of less than 12 million barrels daily for all of OPEC, PIW calculates, compared with last year's 30.8 MBD and the 29.8 MBD produced in 1978.

OPEC's theoretical flexibility was even greater in early 1975, following the dramatic 1973-74 oil-price explosion. But it faded quickly during the remainder of the decade due to OPEC's ability to absorb unexpectedly large amounts of imports.

In early 1975, for example, Saudi arabia could have "afforded" to cut output to 20 percent of its 1973 production. But to maintain its 1978 income now, it would have to produce about half as much as in 1978 because its prices are low in relation to other current OPEC prices. The other major producers could equal their 1978 earnings by producing 30 to 40 percent of 1978's levels.

This static theoretical assessment, PIW notes, is simply a rough gauge of OPEC's ability to leave its oil in the ground, a policy option its officials have been increasingly pointing out, particularly since the United States froze Iran's dollar funds.

OECD Forecasts Zero Growth for 1980

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — The oil cartel's price hike in December means that the leading industrial countries will experience zero growth in 1980, a record high combined current-account deficit of about $65 billion, record unemployment and an inflation rate of over 10 percent, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development now forecasts.

The new forecast, published today in the *OECD's* magazine, The Observer, only takes into account the strictly mechanical effects of the pass-through of the oil-price increases decided by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at their December meeting in Caracas.

The OECD emphasizes that the new forecasts, based on information compiled by Jan. 13, do not take into account: any secondary effects on business or household confidence, or possible repercussions on international commodity markets; any new information — independent of the oil price increases — which might lead to a change in the forecasts for individual countries; or the 6-to-7-percent price increases announced individually by OPEC members late in January and early this month.

These latest forecasts compare with predictions of a 1-percent growth and a payments deficit of $31.5 billion carried in the OECD's economic outlook published late in December. Those forecasts were tentatively changed later to a growth of 0.3 percent and a payments deficit of some $50 billion.

The OECD remarks that the economic outlook published last December assumed that oil-import prices would remain unchanged from their early-November-1979 levels until the end of the year, and then increase at the same rate as OECD exported-manufactures prices — roughly 10 percent — through the course of 1980.

"Under this (latest) assumption, oil prices would increase in 1980 by approximately 30 percent over 1979. (But) recent oil-price increases suggest that this increase will now be closer to 50 percent," it says.

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HARRY WINSTON
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EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
February 21 to 24
from 5 p.m.
GSTAAD PALACE

To the Holders of
International Income Fund
Units
Notice of Dividend Payment
Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned fund has declared a dividend of U.S. $2.00 per Unit for the Financial Year ended 31st December, 1979, payable on the 25th February, 1980, in respect of all Units in issue on 31st December, 1979. Unit holders should send coupon No. 19 to the Trustee at 28/34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Units in issue at 24th February, 1980, may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional Units at a purchase price equal to the Net Asset Value per Unit at 24th February, 1980. (As an indication, the Net Asset Value per Unit was $21.28 on 10th February, 1980.) This right will terminate at the close of business on 21st March, 1980. Unit holders who desire to reinvest their dividend should advise the Trustee accordingly when presenting their coupons for payment.
Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited
Dated: 14th February, 1980
International Income Fund (IIF)
Administrative Agent:
European Banking Company Limited
Trustee:
Midland Banking Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited

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YES! A fully furnished condominium on the beach
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YES! A goverment approved Bank trust
YES! Title insurance by FIRST AMERICAN TITLE CO.
YES! There is a 10% preconstruction and travel allowance. The exclusive condominiums range in size from 60–68 m² and are priced from $ 56–78 000.- U.S. (30% downpayment – approved financing available)
Information: International Herald Tribune, Box 1377, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, 6000 Frankfurt/M., W. Germany.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 15, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
21735	Abti Prce	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¼
300	Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
15300	Agnico E	$14½	13⅞	14	— ½
1200	Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
29182	Alta Gas A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ¼
50	Alta Nat	$68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	—1⅛
5930	Andres W A	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
500	Asbestos	$36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
4120	Atco A	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
14534	BP Can	$40	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
15023	Bank N S	$25⅝	25¼	25½	
2800	Baton B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1400	Beth Cop	$25⅞	25	25¾	— ⅜
14100	Bralor Res	$26⅝	25½	26⅝	— ⅛
3050	Bramalea	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
2400	Brenda M	$36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
1887	BCFP	$28½	28	28½	
1930	BC Phone	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
8601	Brunswk	$14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
715	Budd Can	$8	7⅞	8	
2460	CAE	$15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
10470	Cad Frv	$23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
8260	Cal Pow A	$45½	44½	45	— ¾
11370	Camflo	$20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅜
15125	C Nor West	$19⅞	18⅝	19½	+ ⅝
1900	C Packrs	$34¼	33⅜	33⅞	— 1
4205	Can Perm	$18⅛	17⅝	18	
800	C Tung	$28	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
3840	CCablesy A	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
1200	Cdn Cel	$10	10	10	
20	CGE	$34¼	34¼	34¼	+2¼
23255	CI Bk Com	$26⅛	25	25⅝	— ½
20276	CP Inve	$45	43¾	44⅝	— ⅛
2017	Cdn Tire A	$28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
4646	C Ulities	$21½	21	21	— ¼
558	Candel Oil	$70	70	70	
2750	Cara	$18	17½	18	+ ½
1000	Cassiar	$13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
10610	Celanese	$7¼	7	7⅛	
3750	Cherokee	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
10	C Holiday I	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4750	Con Distrb	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
30718	Cons Gas	$29¼	28¾	29	— ⅜
5875	Con Fardy	375	355	355	—15
3600	Conwest	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
54155	Coseka R	$24⅜	23	23½	+ ¼
6220	Cralsmt	$6⅞	6¼	6¼	
220	Crush Intl	$12½	12½	12½	
9010	Cyprus	$25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
39855	Czar Res	$16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
128800	Daon Dev	$6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
27923	Denison	$44	43¼	43½	— ¼
20125	Dickson	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
25367	D Bridge	$16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
13130	Dofasco A	$38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
1100	Dom Store	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
1060	Du Pont A	$29½	29½	29½	— ½
50	Dylex L A	$10	10	10	— ¼
3270	Electhom A	$5½	5⅛	5½	
2300	Emco	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
31064	Falcon C	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
13367	Fibre Nik A	$133	128	131	— 1
100	Fed Ind A	$7½	7½	7½	
350	Fed Pion	$40	40	40	
2820	Francona	$15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
775	Fraser	$20	19¼	19¼	— ¾
500	Fruehauf	$11	10½	10½	— ⅛
4800	G M Res	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
65200	G Distrb A	$10⅞	9⅜	10⅛	+ 1
39950	G Distrb w	425	330	425	+95
54970	Gibraltar	$15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
9550	Granduc	355	345	350	—10
1100	GL Forest	$60	59⅝	60	
614	Greyhnd	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
815	Hard Crp A	300	285	300	+15
1450	Hawker	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
700	Hayes D	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
8572	H Bay Co	$29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
26127	IAC	$11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
5800	Indal	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
15	Indusmin	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜
500	Inglis	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
50	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
900	Int Mogul	$8	7½	7½	— ½
12382	Intpr Pipe	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
5350	Ivaco	$19⅞	18¾	19	
3300	Jannock	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
136350	Kaiser Re	$37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
12660	Kam Kotla	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
600	Kelsey H	$24	24	24	— 1
32743	Kerr Add	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
49947	Labatt A	$24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
100	Lab Min	$50	50	50	
19890	Lacana	$11½	10¾	10⅞	— ¾
1000	LOnt Cem	$6	5⅞	6	
1950	LL Lac	$9	8½	9	+ ¼
548	Lob Co A	405	405	405	
269	Lob Co B	410	410	410	
3687	MICC	$13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
600	Mclan H A	$25	24⅝	25	
700	Est Mirtic	320	315	315	—10
19275	Mitel Corp	$21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+ ¼
1830	Molson A	$29	28½	28½	— ¾
500	Molson B	$27	26½	27	— ½
19524	Moore	$37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
3600	Murphy	$26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
150	Nat Trust	$26	26	26	— 1
88951	Noranda	$27⅝	26¾	27⅝	+ ¾
66096	Norcen	$37⅜	36¾	37	+ ½
450	Nowsco W	$54	54	54	— 2
74693	Oakwood P	$19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
33500	Ocelot B	$31⅜	30	31⅜	+1¼
2125	Oshawa A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
7890	Pamour A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
2132	PanCan P	$76	75	75½	+ ½
4400	Pembina	$11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
3055	Petrofina	$51½	50	50⅝	— 2
2120	Peyto Oils	$22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
1520	Pine Point	$36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
18750	Place G	350	330	350	+20
3808	Placer	$65	64	64⅞	+ ⅛
20700	Ram	$19⅛	17⅝	19¼	+1½
2700	Redpath	$16¼	16	16¼	
2753	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
300	Reichhold	$14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
40430	Revnu Prp	195	180	191	+ 4
1695	Roman	$53½	52½	53	— ½
170	Rothman	$22	22	22	— ½
41236	Sceptre	$13⅝	12¼	13	+ ⅜
23087	Shell Can	$33¼	32⅝	33	
49225	Sherritt	$17⅛	16½	16⅞	— ¼
300	Sigma	$57½	57	57	— ⅛
1311	S Sears A	$8⅛	8	8	
1050	Slater Stl	$16	16	16	— ⅛
3430	Southm	$33	32	32	— 1
357	St Brodcst	$11⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
9583	Stelco A	$29⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
1070	Steep R	450	440	440	
14710	Sulpetro B	$20⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
200	Suncor pr	$27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
2325	Tara	$16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
3460	Teck Cor A	$36	34¾	36	+ 1
11531	Teck Cor B	$35	34½	34¾	
200	Teledyne	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
2862	Tex Can	$79	77	79	— ⅛
8600	Thom N A	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
10828	Tor Dm Bk	$26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
4000	Torstar B	$23¾	23¼	23¼	
10551	Traders A	$14⅝	14	14¼	
5400	Trns Mt	$12⅞	12	12⅝	+ ¼
32833	Trinity Res	$11¼	9⅞	10⅝	— ⅛
27897	TrCan PL	$26½	25½	25½	— ⅞
8270	Turbo Cl B	$20	19	20	
64589	UGas A	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
2585	Union Oil	$40	38⅞	40	+1¼
8290	Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
3625	U Keno	$48⅝	47	48	— 1
2200	U Siscoe	$13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
2708	Un Carbid	$33	32½	33	— ¼
450	Van Der	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
3300	Verstl Cor	$25¼	24½	25¼	+ ½
5628	Vestgron	$19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
224	Weldwod	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
14775	West Mine	$18	17¼	18	+ ½
2265	Weston	$28	27½	28	
1650	Woodwd A	$26	25½	25½	
13741	Yk Bear	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼

Total sales 8,151,093 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 15, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
166	AlgomaSt	$37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
12686	Bnk Mont	$25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅞
900	Can Cmt	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
863	Con Bath	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
4200	Dom TxtA	$15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
12400	Power Co	$17½	16⅞	17½	+ ½
100	RollandA	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
1155	Royal Bk	$43⅜	43½	43½	— ½
1410	RoyTrstco	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
100	Zellers	$10	10	10	

Total Sales 3,409,581 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 18, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	377.13	372.85
Toronto	2,068.50	2,044.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

U.S. $40,000,000

Bearer Depositary Receipts

issued by

Chemical Bank

against a

Floating Rate Promissory Note
due 1982 of Banco do Brasil S.A.

For the six months February 15th, 1980 to August 15th, 1980 the Bearer Depositary Receipts will carry an Interest Rate of 15 1/16 % per annum

Agent Bank

CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

London

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 18, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Il.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9155	4.398	110.17 *	47.03 *	0.2378	—	6.784 *	117.72 *	35.30 *
Brussels (a)	28.245	64.865	16.2355	6.93	3.585 *	14.74	—	17.3455	5.281
Frankfurt	1.7407	3.995	—	42.70 *	2.16 x	90.87 *	6.16 *	106.90 *	32.033 *
London (b)	2.296	—	3.99325	9.3625	1,850.00	4.3975	64.855	3.732	12.465
Milan	806.20	1,850.40	463.30	197.69	—	420.49	28.537	494.90	148.39
New York	—					Closed			
Paris	4.078	9.3585	234.30 *	—	5.059 x	212.73 *	14.436 *	250.26 *	75.035 *
Zurich	1.6285	3.738	93.5409 *	39.9265 *	0.202	85.02145 *	5.76215 *	—	29.96875 *
ECU	1.43579	0.625891	2.499	5.85445	1,157.61	2.75141	40.5684	2.33833	7.80139

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0345	Belgian fin. franc	28.945	2.1277	Irish £	0.47	0.0801	Schilling	12.4805
0.8604	Canadian $	1.1622	0.0264	Israeli £	37.945	Closed	Singapore $	Closed
0.1841	Danish krone	5.4325	3.4684	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2726	0.2403	Swedish krona	4.1615
N.A.	Escudo	N.A.	0.2052	Norw. krone	4.8735	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.7425
0.2698	Fin. mark	3.707	0.015	Peseta	66.84	0.0041	Yen	244.42
Closed	Hong Kong $	Closed	0.2976	Saudi Riyal	3.36			

£ Sterling: 1.08875 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 18, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15 - 15⅛	8¼ - 8⅜	3⅛ - 3⅜	17⅞ - 18⅛	12¼ - 12½
2 M.	15⅛ - 15¼	8⅜ - 8½	3⅞ - 4⅛	18⅛ - 18⅜	12 5/16 - 12 9/16
3 M.	15¼ - 15⅜	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4 9/16 - 11/16	18 - 18¼	12⅜ - 12⅝
6 M.	15 5/16 - 15 7/16	8½ - 8⅝	4⅜ - 4⅝	17⅜ - 17⅝	13 - 13¼
1 Y.	15 1/16 - 15 3/16	8½ - 8⅝	4 11/16 - 13/16	16⅞ - 17⅛	13⅜ - 13⅝

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 18, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,306.00	1,307.00	1,328.00	1,330.00
3 months	1,324.00	1,325.00	1,345.00	1,347.00
Cathodes: spot	1,257.00	1,260.00	1,275.00	1,280.00
3 months	1,291.00	1,294.00	1,307.00	1,308.00
Tin: spot	7,390.00	7,410.00	7,500.00	7,510.00
3 months	7,490.00	7,500.00	7,550.00	7,560.00
Lead: spot	501.00	502.00	505.00	506.00
3 months	493.00	494.00	494.00	496.00
Zinc: spot	390.00	392.00	399.00	401.00
3 months	402.00	403.00	410.00	411.00
Silver: spot	1,545.00	1,550.00	1,515.00	1,525.00
3 months	1,575.00	1,580.00	1,555.00	1,560.00
Aluminium: spot	938.00	940.00	948.00	950.00
3 months	947.00	948.00	957.00	957.50
Nickel: spot	3,020.00	3,030.00	3,060.00	3,090.00
3 months	3,140.00	3,145.00	3,170.00	3,180.00

Tokyo Exchange

February 18, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	173	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	196
Asahi Glass	355	Mitsubi Chem.	221
Canon	646	Mitsubi Corp.	485
Dai Nip. Print	538	Mitsubi Elec	206
Fuji Bank	411	Mitsui Co.	371
Fuji Photo	520	Mitsukoshi	436
Hitachi	262	Nippon Elec.	408
Honda Motor	606	Nippon Steel	138
C. Itoh	450	Sharp	595
I.H.I.	157	Sony Corp	1,480
Japan Air L.	2,540	Sumitomo Bank	410
Kansai EL Pwr.	895	Sumitomo Chem.	142
Kao Soap	407	Sumitomo Metal	157
Kawasaki Steel	145	Taisho Marine	277
Kirin Brewery	403	Takeda	507
Komatsu	347	Teijin	153
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	619
Matsu El. Ind.	713	Toray	241
Matsu E. Wks	535	Toyota	823

New Index : 449.59 ; Previous : 472.47.
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,756.80 ; Previous : 6,827.71

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 18, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	281.00	251.00	250.00	252.00	277.00	278.00
May	293.00	256.00	262.30	262.40	283.50	284.25
Aug	270.50	262.00	263.50	264.00	284.00	284.25
Oct	294.00	N.A.	265.05	265.50	284.00	284.50
9,262 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,453	1,445	1,451	1,452	1,445	1,447
May	1,477	1,467	1,472	1,473	1,473	1,474
Jly	1,490	1,480	1,488	1,490	1,483	1,484
Sep	1,503	1,493	1,500	1,505	1,497	1,500
Dec	1,536	1,526	1,531	1,535	1,524	1,526
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,552	1,560	1,546	1,550
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,565	1,580	1,560	1,570
1,044 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,498	1,482	1,483	1,484	1,484	1,485
May	1,534	1,521	1,523	1,524	1,518	1,520
Jly	1,556	1,545	1,545	1,547	1,536	1,538
Sep	1,575	1,569	1,568	1,569	1,564	1,565
Nov	1,580	1,575	1,573	1,575	1,567	1,570
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,570	1,580	1,578
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,570	1,540	1,573
3,209 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 18, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,675	2,345	2,432	2,440	— 264
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,440	2,470	— 260
Aug	2,680	2,415	2,455	2,460	— 265
Oct	2,650	2,480	2,470	—	— 250
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—
Dec	2,670	2,670	2,470	—	— 260
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,470	—	— 270
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,485	—	New
2,150 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,350	1,350	1,345	1,350	— 20
May	1,370	1,350	1,351	1,355	— 19
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	—	— 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,395	— 30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	1,395	— 35
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,385	1,405	— 5
42 lots					

Ship Sinks in Atlantic

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — A Dutch trawler, the 241-ton Rijnmond 4, sank in the South Atlantic off the Cape of Good Hope today and nine crew members were missing, port authorities said today.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.00
Albert Heijn	77.60
Algembank	292.00
Amrobank	61.70
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	27.90
Heineken	66.40
H.V.A.	45.10
Hoogovens	21.50
K.L.M.	69.00
Nat. Nedder	114.10
Pakhoed	55.80
Philips	19.70
Robeco	276.00
Rolinco	155.00
Rorento	106.20
Royal Dutch	161.70
Unilever	119.20
Van Ommer	224.00
VMF-Stork	33.60

Anp-Cbs Index : 84.70
Previous : 85.40

Brussels

Arbed	2,145
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	343
Electrobel	5,870
GB-Inno-BM	2,545
Hoboken	3,155
Petrofina	5,940
Ph. Gevaert	906
Soc. Generale	1,710
Solvay	2,370
Un. Miniere	966

Bourse Index : 158.38
Previous : 159.20

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.60
B.A.S.F.	148.00
Bayer	127.00
Commerzbnk	178.50
Cont. Gummi	52.00
Daimler	260.00
Demag	135.00
Deutsche Bnk	263.50
Dresdner Bnk	189.60
Hoechst	123.50
Hoesch	36.00
Karlstadt	238.50
Kaufhof	190.00
K.H.D.	220.50
Lufthansa	73.50
Mannesmann	130.20
Metallgesell.	274.90
Neckermann	124.00
RWE.new	194.30
Schering	196.00
Siemens	274.30
Thyssen	86.90
Varta	157.20
Veba	156.00
Volkswagen	181.30

Sloman Index : 139.83
Previous : 148.85

London

Anglo-Am Co	$15.00
Anglo-Am	0.89½
Barclays Bnk	4.48
Beecham Gp	1.26
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.80
Bowater	1.80
BAT Ind.	2.35
BOC Int'l	0.69
Brit. Pet.	3.96
Burmah	2.10
Chartered	1.85
Cadbury Sc.	0.59½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.17
Courtaulds	0.76
De Beer D	$12½
Distillers	1.98
Dunlop	0.65
Free St Ged	0.59½
GEC	3.80
GKN	2.63
Glaxo Gp	2.46
Gt Un St	3.88
Guinness	0.94
Hawker-Sidd	1.82
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.98
Imps	0.82½
Marks & Spen.	0.89
Metal Box	2.50
Plessey	1.38
Randfontein	$78.00
Rank Org.	2.16
Royal Dutch	34⅞
R.T.Z.	4.56
Shell	3.70
Thorn (A)	3.16
Tube Invest.	2.98
Ultramar	4.76
Union Corp.	$15⅜
Vickers	1.25
War L3½	32⅛
West Deep	$42⅞
West Drief	$83.00
West Hold	$65¼
Woolworth	0.64½
ZCI	0.50

F.T. 30 Index : 463.80
Previous : 462.60

Milan

Bastogi	677.00
ERBA	2,795.00
ErcMarelli	394.00
Fiat	1,953.00
Finsider	86.25
Generali	49,990.00
IFI	2,400.00
Italgas	812.00
Italsider	240.00
LaRinas	134.50
Montedis	183.25
Olivetti	1,659.00
Pirelli	2,089.00
Snia Visco	637.00

BCI Index : 93.50
Previous : 91.39

Paris

Air Liquide	517.00
BSN	1,014.00
Carrefour	1,820.00
Cim Lafarge	250.70
Cie Bancaire	362.00
CFP	281.00
CGE	363.00
CCF	160.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,465.00
Ferodo	340.00
Gen Occident	318.00
Imetal	119.00
L Oreal	709.00
Mach Bull	69.10
Michelin	817.00
Moet Henn	548.00
Moulinex	82.05
Paribas	228.00
PUK	107.20
Penarroya	116.50
Perrier	286.00
Peugeot	271.00
Rh Poulenc	138.00
Sacilor	30.00
St Gobain	134.70
Suez	287.00
Telemecan	830.00
Thomson	228.00
Usinor	15.05

Agefi Index : 139.01
Previous : 139.77

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,330
Buehrle	2,840
B Boveri	1,880
Cib Geigy	1,250
Cr Suisse	2,435
Fisher	850
HofRochN	6,300
Nestle	3,535
Sandoz	4,100
Ste.B. Suisse	426
Sulzer	2,920
U.B. Suisse	3,770

SBC Index : 346.70
Previous : 347.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 18, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	81½	82½
Argentina 9⅞-84	81½	83½
Ashland 7½-82	92¾	93¾
Australia 8¾-91	75½	76½
Australia 8¾-92	70¾	71¾
Avco 10¼-87	77	79
BTokyo 7⅞-84	82½	83½
Barclays 8½-92	70½	71½
BCHvd. 7¾-85	78¼	79¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	74¾	75¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	82	83
BFCE 8¾-83	89	90
Conpac 9¾-89	79¾	80¾
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	82¼	83¼
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	78¾	79¾
Charbongs 8⅞-81	95	96
CNT 9½-86	84	85
Comalco 10¼-91	81¼	82¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	73	74
Continental 9⅞-86	82	82¾
Dome Pet. 10-94	75½	76½
Dominion 10¼-84	86½	87½
Dow Chem. 9⅞-94	76½	77½
DSM 8¾-88	79¾	80¾
E E C 8¼-82	89½	90½
E E C 7¾-84	81¾	82¾
E C S 9-93	73	74
E C S 8¾-97	68¼	69¼
EdF 9⅞-84	84½	85½
E I B 8-84	82	83
E I B 8¾-93	69	70
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	88	89
E D C 9¾-84	87¾	88¾
Finland 9½-86	84½	85½
Genstar 10-89	79¾	80¾
GMAC 9¼-86	82	83
Gotaverken 8⅞-87	76¾	77¾
Gould 9¾-85	85½	86½
GTE 9¾-89	79	80
GulfWest 9⅞-84	82½	84½
Home Oil 9½-86	84	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	77¾	78¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	88	90
I T T 9½-89	77½	78½
Kennecott 9½-86	79	80
Kidde W. 8½-85	79	80
Kockums 8-83	90½	91½
Manitoba 8¾-83	88½	89½
Manitoba 9½-89	75¾	79¾
Michelin 10-94	78½	79½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	82¾	83¾
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	88½	89½
NBrunswick 9-83	89	90
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	74¾	75¾
Newfoundld 10-94	74	75
NZealand 8½-83	87	88
Norskhyd 8½-92	73	74
Norway 9½-84	88	89
NScotia 9¾-89	79	80
Occidental 10¼-84	87	88
Ontario Hyd 8-87	75	76
Penney JC 8½-83	87	88
Pennwalt 9¾-84	85½	86½
Pepsico 9¼-84	87	88
Portland 10-84	86½	87½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	72½	73½
Queb. Prq. 9-95	67½	68½
Saabscania 8½-89	70½	71½
Shell 8-86	81¼	82¼
Shell 7½-87	80	81
Stind 8⅞-88	82¼	83¼
StatOil 9⅞-89	79¾	80¾
Sweden 9¾-84	88¼	89¼
Transocean 8-86	87½	88½
Unilever 9¼-87	80¼	81¼
UnOil 7½-87	84	85
UpBis 9-89	76½	78½
Utah 8-87	83¾	84¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	74	75
Warner L. 9-84	86	87

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	68½	70½
BBC 4¼-93	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¼-91	90	92
Beatrice 4½-92	76½	78½
Beecham 6¾-92	99½	101
Boots 6¾-93	99¼	100¼
Borden 6¾-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	72¼	74¼
BroadHole 4¾-87	65½	67½
Canon 6⅞-94	102	104½
Carnation 4-88	68	70
CIBA G. 4-94	85½	87½
Coke Bott. 6⅞-93	76	78
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	136	138
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	108½	110½
Cumm Int 6¼-86	77½	79½
Dartind 4¾-87	70½	72½
EastKodak 4½-88	71	73
Ford 6-86	76	78
Ford 5-88	66½	68½
Galveston 8⅞-94	124	126
GenElec 4¼-87	81	83
GenFoods 4⅞-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	65	67
GulWestn 5-88	105½	107½
Honda 5½-89	101	102½
Honeywell 6-86	89	91
ICI 6¾-97	105	106
INA 6-97	98½	100½
ISE 6¾-89	81½	83½
ITT 4¼-87	65½	[illegible]
Lear 8-89	114½	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¼-87	82½	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	106½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅞-87	91½	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	105½	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	90½	[illegible]
Texas 7½-93	72½	[illegible]
Tyco 8½-88	157	[illegible]
UBS 5-89	104½	[illegible]
UnCorb 4⅞-82	90	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	65	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4¼-88	65½	67½
Xerox 5-88	69	71

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	85.791	74.347
Previous	86.774	74.896

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 18, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 659.10
— (d) Conbar SF 658.00
— (d) Grobar SF 705.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 816.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.69
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 4.13
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.71

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $9.02
—(w) High Interest Sterling £85.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.68
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.84
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 305.50
— (d) Canasec SF 544.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 58.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 64.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 111.50
— (d) Ussec SF 516.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 115.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 18.40
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 60.40

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $2.69

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $38.37
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $68.88
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.50
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $35.48
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $69.28
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $21.07

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.56
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$12.98
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.89
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $10.20
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $14.83
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $12.92

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.50
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $26.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 278.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.92

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $48.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,506.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,010.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF 357.00
— (d) Intervalor SF 53.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 324.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 242.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 60.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 73.87

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 24.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF 54.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 62.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 140.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 104.25
— (d) Globinvest SF 59.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 73.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 619.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 362.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 35.33
— (d) Unifonds DM 16.00
— (d) Unirak DM 48.89
— (d) Uniglobal DM 62.56
— (d) Unispecial I DM 61.35
— (d) Europafonds DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $11.41
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $998.49
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.82
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 110.85
(w) CAMIT $10.22*
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,369.00
(d) Carribco Open-End Fund. $290.59
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,228.45
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.36
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.85
(w) D.G.C. $52.22
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.36
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $27.33
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,331.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,421.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $231.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 151.85
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 67.11
(d) Fonditalia $17.01
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 37.91
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $8.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.94
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $439.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.52
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.74
(w) Intermarket Fund $173.49
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.28
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.30
(d) Investa DWS DM 33.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
(r) Italamerica S.A. Fund $12.04
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.58
(w) Japan Selection Fund $83.49
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.62
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,364.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.66
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $38.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $78.13
(w) Luxfund $34.05
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Con$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.07
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.43*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.86*
(w) N.A.M.F. $91.43
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.94
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,122.00
(d) Rento Fund $59.72
(d) Rentinvest LF 787.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.11
(d) Safe Trust Fund $11.07
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 52.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.56
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 89.00
(w) Taiemi Global Fund $14.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $51.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. [illegible]
(w) Transpacific Fund [illegible]
(d) UNICO Fund [illegible]
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas [illegible]
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $4.05
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd $102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $458.18
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $78.25
(w) Worldwide Securities $182.31
(w) Worldwide Special $2,134,945/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

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NOTEHOLDERS OF

BANQUE SUDAMERIS

FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1987

Banque Sudameris
French Société Anonyme
with a Share Capital of FF 129,000,000
Registered Office: 4, rue Meyerbeer, 75009 Paris, France
R.C.S. PARIS B 542 056 544 A.P.E. 8902

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NOTEHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Floating Rate Notes due 1987 ("Notes") issued by BANQUE SUDAMERIS in aggregate principal amount of U.S. $30,000,000 (all of which are outstanding) that the First Meeting of the General Assembly of Noteholders will be held on March 10th, 1980 at 3:15 p.m., Paris time, at the registered office of BANQUE SUDAMERIS, 4, rue Meyerbeer, 75009 PARIS, France, for the purpose of acting upon the following:

— **Appointment of Representatives of the "Masse" of noteholders, with the following persons to be proposed:**
Mr Roger BODIN — 35, avenue de Saint-Mandé 75012 PARIS, France
Mr Jean FLEURET-LABAYLE — 4, square Léon Blum 92800 PUTEAUX, France.
— **Determination of the powers, term of appointment and remuneration of the Representatives of the "Masse" of noteholders.**
— **Determination of the place for filing of records of the meeting.**
— **Miscellaneous.**

Any Noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented at the Meeting by proxy. In order to participate in the action to be taken at the Meeting or to be represented at the Meeting, Noteholders must deposit their Notes (or a certificate of deposit issued by the bank, financial institution or stockbroker with whom such Notes have been deposited) at least five (5) days prior to the date set for the Meeting at the principal office of any one of the following banks:

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— CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMMERCIAL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, 280, Park Avenue,
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Baseball Training Camps Begin to Open

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT) — Far from the babel of the Winter Olympics, but beset by labor troubles that could stop the show, baseball sprouts again this week in spring training camps from Arizona to Florida.

In fact, it has already sprouted in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where the New York Yankees pitched their advance camp on Friday to start the road back under Dick Howser, the manager who replaced Billy Martin, who replaced Bob Lemon, who replaced Billy Martin.

Before the week is past, four other teams will open early camps, three more will open regular camps and the Sun Belt will come alive with baseball teams as it has done for 110 years.

Gone from the scene this time are Martin and his 10-gallon hat. Gone are Lorinda de Roulet and her 53-foot boat. Gone are Lou Brock and his 938 stolen bases.

Credibility Gap

But the scene this time will include two Japanese teams and 11 managers who were not there a year ago, including Jerry Coleman, the onetime Yankee infielder. He will try the most startling switch of all: from broadcast booth to dugout as field boss of the San Diego Padres.

"I know," Coleman concedes in a driving understatement, "that there will be a credibility gap."

Can Coleman close the gap in spring training? Can the Yankees and the Dodgers regain the touch that produced five pennants in three years before both teams fell in 1979? Will the Pittsburgh Pirates keep their praying, singing family and their championship intact for another summer? Will Nolan Ryan, the new money man of the business at $1 million a season, pitch the Houston Astros to a pennant they missed last October by 1½ games?

It will take seven weeks of training and 350 exhibition games before people can focus on the questions hanging over the camps. Even then, with the regular season scheduled to open April 9, a more forbidding question lurks in the background: Will the 1980 season, No. 105 for the National League and No. 80 for the American League, face delay or disruption because the 650 players and the 26 club owners cannot agree on a new labor pact?

Last spring, the umpires refused to sign their contracts until two months into the regular season, but the show went on with substitutes. In 1976, however, the owners kept the training bases closed until late March while they argued with the players over the sport's basic agreement. And in 1972, during a similar stalemate, the players went on strike at the end of spring training and the season was delayed.

Now a new argument is raging over the rules on free agents, and nobody predicts where it may lead. The camps are apparently opening on time, but spring training could become a time of increasing tension if the impasse continues as the season nears.

Meanwhile, the Yankees will share the early stage tomorrow with the Kansas City Royals, who open special workouts for certain invited players in Fort Myers, Fla. Two days later, the Atlanta Braves go to work in West Palm Beach. On Friday, the Milwaukee Brewers open in Sun City, Ariz., the Cleveland Indians in Tucson and the Minnesota Twins in Orlando, Fla. And on Saturday, the New York Mets will give their new owners their first look at what they bought for $21.1 million: a preview workout will be held for 20 players invited to the advance camp in St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Mexico.

All of these workouts involve mainly pitchers and catchers, plus a few other players with medical histories. They will be joined around March 1 by most of the full squads, and on March 7 the exhibition games begin with an international flourish when the Cleveland Indians fly to Mexico City to play the hometown Red Devils.

By then, spring training will be in full flower and players on teams in California (1), Arizona (7) and Florida (18) will be hitting baseballs.

Most teams do not make money in spring training. They spend about $20,000 a week and split the gate with the visiting team. But spring training remains the season of hope, the time when old players bake their aches, when rookies become phenoms, when losers promise to become winners.

More Sports On Page 11

College Basketball: No Favorites Left

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT) — Throughout the nation college basketball coaches have been trying to find ways of sizing up a season filled with inconsistency.

Lee Rose, the Purdue coach, said last week after his team was beaten by Iowa: "The Big Ten is like the stock market. One day you're up, the next day you're down. You never know what will be."

Digger Phelps of Notre Dame, trying to explain why Fordham was beating his team at halftime, said, "There are no favorites. You go into a game and you never know whether you're going to come out a winner or a loser. It's one of the craziest seasons I have ever seen."

Nowhere among the 261 major college teams is there more uncertainty than in the Big Ten Conference. After Saturday's games Ohio State, Purdue and Indiana were tied for first place with 9-5 won-lost records; Iowa and Minnesota were next at 8-6.

Six Losses Likely

In the years that the conference format has dictated home-and-home series between all teams, no team has won the league title with fewer than five defeats. Last season Michigan State, Purdue and Iowa tied for the lead with 13-5 marks. With four games remaining for each team this season, it appears likely that the eventual winner will have at least six losses.

The heaviest pressure will be on Ohio State, which must play both Indiana and Purdue on the road during the final week of the season. The Boilermakers and the Hoosiers do not meet again this season, which will end on March 2 with Ohio State at Indiana.

After that game the National Collegiate Athletic Association is scheduled to announce the field for its 48-team championship tournament. The Big Ten does not have a playoff tournament at the end of its regular season and so only its champion is assured of an automatic NCAA berth, although some of its teams are likely to receive at-large bids.

On the Hard Road

The major contributing factor to the Big Ten's uncertainty has been the inability of teams to win on the road. Of the 70 conference games played to date, the visiting team has won only 16 games. Every Big Ten team played a conference game Saturday, but only Iowa, which defeated last-place Northwestern, 60-58, was able to win away from home. And that victory came on a shot at the buzzer by Vince Brookins.

With Mike Woodson playing in his second game since returning from back surgery and scoring 24 points, Indiana knocked Minnesota out of the four-way first place tie, 67-54.

Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue's 7-foot-1-inch center, has slipped somewhat in the estimation of several pro basketball scouts, but he recouped some of his early-season stature with 17 points and a season-high 15 rebounds in Purdue's 69-61 victory over Wisconsin. Carroll figures to be one of the top selections in the National Basketball Association college draft on June 10.

Mike Gminski, the 6-11 Duke center, had also begun the season with high pro-scout ratings. Recently his play had been blamed in part for the Blue Devils' tumble from the top spot to far down in the national ratings, but on Saturday he also returned to his dominating ways. Gminski scored 21 points and grabbed 9 rebounds as Duke handed Maryland, the Atlantic Coast Conference leader, its second straight league defeat, 66-61.

Duke received a 20-point, seven-asssist performance from Gene Banks, who was matched defensively against Albert King and limited the high-scoring Maryland forward to 12 points.

After the game, the outspoken Banks decided to forego modesty when he said of his overall performance, "I look at myself as the cream."

Terps in Trouble

Much like the Big Ten, the Atlantic Coast Conference is also having its consistency problems. Just when Maryland thought it had the conference title won, the Terps' mark has dropped to 9-3, while North Carolina, with its 68-51 success over Virginia, has moved into the runner-up spot with an 8-4 mark. The Tar Heels limited Ralph Sampson, Virginia's 7-4 center, to 12 points and 11 rebounds.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	15	.746	—
Philadelphia	44	16	.733	½
New York	29	31	.483	15½
Washington	25	34	.424	19
New Jersey	25	36	.410	20
Central Division				
Atlanta	36	25	.590	—
San Antonio	32	29	.525	4
Houston	30	30	.500	5½
Indiana	30	32	.484	6½
Cleveland	25	38	.397	12
Detroit	14	47	.230	22

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	38	26	.594	—
Milwaukee	35	28	.556	2½
Denver	23	39	.371	14
Chicago	20	42	.323	17
Utah	20	42	.323	17
Pacific Division				
Seattle	45	16	.738	—
Los Angeles	43	18	.705	2
Phoenix	40	20	.667	4½
San Diego	29	33	.468	16½
Portland	28	33	.459	17
Golden State	18	43	.295	27

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 111, Washington 107 (Abdul-Jabbar 25, Wilkes 23; Hayes 31, Gravey 16)

Philadelphia 115, Cleveland 108 (Dawkins 27, Erving 20; Mitchell 28, R. Smith 24)

Denver 112, Houston 99 (Johnson 28, English 24; Malone 29, Reid 15)

Phoenix 128, New Jersey 98 (Wesphal 24, Robinson 18, Adams 18; Newlin 19, Lucas 16)

Kansas City 108, San Diego 107 (Birdsong 38, Lacey 19; Free 24, Walton 22)

San Antonio 136, Milwaukee 134 (Gervin 42, Kenon 22; Winters 22, Lanier 19)

Indiana 108, Chicago 100 (Knight 26, Edwards 17; Theus 33, Greenwood 20)

Seattle 109, Boston 108 (Williams 27, Sikma 22; Bird 21, Carr 20)

Atlanta 108, Detroit 99 (Roundfield 19, Drew 18, Criss 18; Kelser 26, Tyler 19)

Portland 103, Golden State 98 (Jaeleni 26, Brewer 22; Parish 23, Smith 21)

Baker Is First In Daytona 500

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18 (WP) — The big guy with the bad luck, Buddy Baker, won the Daytona 500 stock car race yesterday at an average speed of 177.602 miles an hour, making this the fastest 500 miles ever raced.

In 18 years of trying, in 34 races on the Daytona International Speedway, Baker had never won here. He lost once when a tire went flat with three laps to go. He had his game's most prestigious prize in his hand five or six times, only to see it slip away.

Thanks to a gamble on his pit stop with 19 laps to go on the 2½-mile track, Baker finished the race about a half-lap ahead of Bobby Allison and a full lap in front of Neil Bonnett.

Baker's pit stop was accomplished in six seconds, less than half the time Allison needed and 19 seconds quicker than Dale Earnhardt, who dropped from second to fourth when his crew sent him into 190 mph traffic with a loose lug nut.

While the other racers took on two 11-gallon cans of fuel, changed two tires or did both, Baker's crew chief, Waddell Wilson, decided to go on with one can of fuel and the old tires.

A can of fuel is good for 18 laps here. Wilson's gamble was that Baker's Oldsmobile still had a few drops of fuel left from the last fillup, enough to make it that one more lap necessary to win. He won the gamble.

College Basketball

Sunday's Results

East

CCNY 86, Hunter 67
New England 104, Hawthorne 96

South

S. Alabama 66, Alabama-Birm. 65

West

Kentucky 74, Nevada-Las Vegas 69

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	39	4	13	91	239	165
NY Islanders	27	22	8	62	194	178
NY Rangers	25	23	9	59	215	206
Atlanta	25	23	9	59	192	189
Washington	16	31	9	41	179	214
Smythe Division						
Chicago	25	19	14	64	165	171
St. Louis	26	23	9	61	188	189
Edmonton	19	28	11	49	215	226
Vancouver	19	29	9	47	181	207
Winnipeg	15	36	9	39	162	241
Colorado	14	34	9	37	177	223

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	32	19	7	71	224	183
Los Angeles	23	27	9	55	222	247
Pittsburgh	20	27	11	51	186	222
Detroit	20	27	9	49	189	197
Hartford	18	25	12	48	199	206
Adams Division						
Buffalo	36	15	8	80	231	154
Boston	34	15	8	76	226	169
Minnesota	25	18	11	61	217	169
Toronto	24	29	4	52	215	237
Quebec	20	28	8	48	164	202

Sunday's Results

Chicago 3, Atlanta 2 (Wilson (8), Preston (18), Lysiak (18); Lever (24), MacMillan (18))

Winnipeg 6, Quebec 5 (Lukowich 2 (27), Cameron (3), Carr (2), Hayda (1), Melrose (4); Hislop (9), Cloutier (33), Baxter (4), Leduc (14), Cote (2))

St. Louis 5, Edmonton 5 (Babych 2 (14), Zuke (17), Dunlop (12), Brownschidle (10); Callahan (22), Gretzky (35), Conner (6), Hicks (6), Campbell (1))

Vancouver 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (Gradin 2 (21), Smyl (23), Fraser (12); Bourne (8), Kallur (13))

Montreal 2, Buffalo 2 (Mondou (25), Gainey (9); Smith (20), Sellins (20))

Toronto 6, N.Y. Rangers 4 (Boschman 2 (13), Williams (22), Salming (17), Hickey (21), Sittler (24); Vickers (21), Tolaslos (3), Vadnais (2), Greschner (15))

Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5 (Kelly 2 (12), Dailey (11), Holmgren (18), Gorence (4), Propp (25); Lansberry 2 (12), Tollon (3), Hughes (13), Schuff (13))

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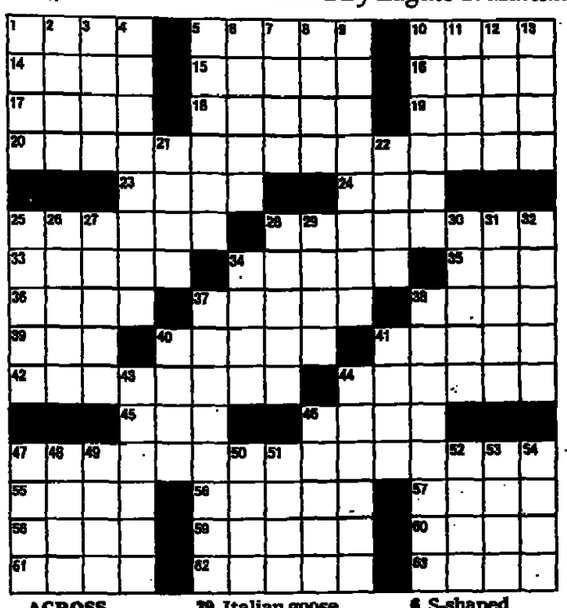
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Rhyme scheme
5 Most frequent, to a statistician
10 Individuality
14 Lacquered metalware
15 "——at the office"
16 Colorado resort
17 Kind of surgeon
18 Lamp spirit
19 Old Norse poetry collection
20 Twain's fingerprint expert
23 Islands in a stream
24 Mat. time
25 Not generous
28 Race-track bet
33 Bancroft and Jackson
34 Fondant
35 Pronoun
36 An inch equals 1,000 of these
37 Golfer Julius
38 Dollar, in Durango
39 Italian goose
40 Home-run king of 1961
41 High-altitude clouds
42 Frolics
44 Having paths, as a theater
45 Sphere
46 Street waif
47 Twain's frog's milieu
55 "What's—— for me?"
56 —— Doone
57 Miss Ponselle
58 Two-by-two man
59 Disabled
60 Headliner
61 "I Should ——," 1944 song
62 Springe
63 Merit

DOWN

1 Over
2 Brian——, old Irish king
3 "When I was ——"
4 Ugly women
5 Powerful
6 S-shaped curves
7 Actor Andrews
8 Greedy
9 Certain islands
10 Willowy
11 St. Louis bridge
12 Island near Venice
13 Custard dessert
21 Small bites
22 Problematical
25 Greek island
26 New York ballplayer
27 Dentist's specialty
28 Juliet's betrothed
29 Name meaning "man"
30 Boor
31 —— Haute
32 Taro, for one
34 Topper that's a stopper
37 Weight lifter's gear
38 Expend
40 Mets' "Marvelous" one of yore
41 Ta-ta, in Rome
43 Abhor
44 Roofed lane
46 TV's Lou Grant
47 One of Carter's jobs: Abbr.
48 Buffalo's cousin
49 Mendacious person
50 Horse color
51 "—— virumque cano"
52 —— bene
53 Despot
54 Tale

Solution to Previous Puzzle

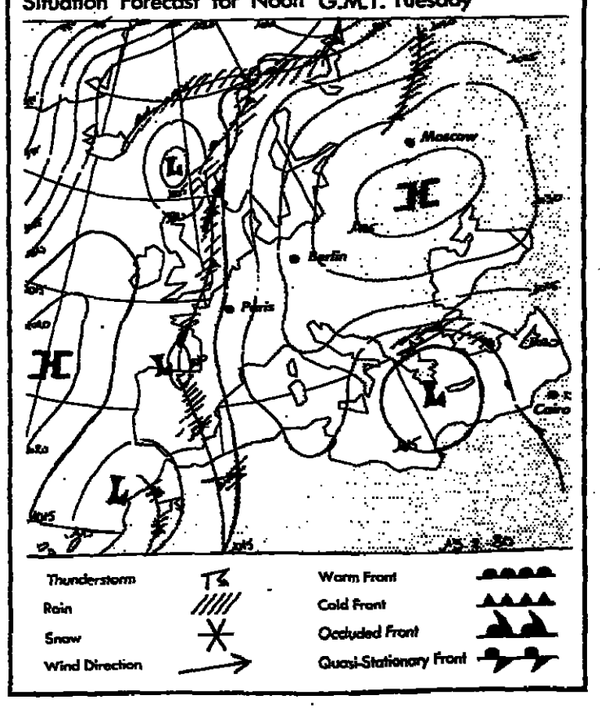
S	A	L	A	D		C	R	A	B		P	A	S	S
L	L	A	M	A		H	U	L	A		E	R	A	T
A	T	R	I	P		A	M	E	R		R	E	D	O
M	I	K	E	H	A	M	M	E	R		R	A	I	L
			N	I	P	A		E	L	Y	S	E	E	
D	I	P	P	E	R		G	O	L	E	M			
U	T	A	H		E	V	E	N		N	A	S	T	S
B	E	L	I	N	D	A		D	R	A	S	T	I	C
S	M	I	L	E		S	P	E	E		O	L	L	A
		O	V	A	T	E		A	R	N	O	L	D	
M	A	R	V	E	L		R	A	R	E				
A	R	I	A		M	I	S	S	M	A	R	P	L	E
I	R	A	N		O	D	E	S		D	E	L	A	Y
Z	I	N	C		S	L	U	E		E	N	A	T	E
E	S	T	E		T	E	S	T		R	I	T	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	12	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Foggy	MIAMI	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	36	Overcast	MILAN	-3	46	Foggy
ATHENS	10	50	Overcast	MONTREAL	-5	23	Foggy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-8	18	Fair
BELGRADE	1	34	Snow	MUNICH	3	37	Overcast
BERLIN	0	32	Snow	NEW YORK	-4	25	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	-3	27	Rain
BUDAPEST	3	37	Foggy	PARIS	10	50	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Overcast	PRAGUE	0	32	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	-2	28	Foggy	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Overcast	SOFIA	5	41	Foggy
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Fair
EDINBURGH	6	43	Rain	TEHRAN	3	37	Showers
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	4	39	Foggy	TUNIS	12	54	Showers
HELSINKI	-5	23	Snow	VIENNA	1	34	Snow
HOUSTON	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Snow
ISTANBUL	4	39	Foggy	WASHINGTON	1	34	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	3	37	Foggy
LISBON	13	55	Rain				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Alta the Elephant Returns Home After Flight to Oklahoma Woods

HUGO, Okla., Feb. 18 (UPI) — It took a while for circus officials to figure out how to catch young Alta the elephant, who ran away from her circus home, but the answer was obvious: Have a friend call her home.

Alta was frightened by a backfiring truck and ran away from the Carson and Barnes Circus late Friday, initiating a wide search. Every so often, an Oklahoma Highway Patrol trooper would spot her in a densely wooded area near county roads, but each time someone tried to catch the 5-year-old female she would crash through the woods.

Ted Bowman, the assistant circus manager, said that he worried that the young Indian elephant would catch a cold in Oklahoma's freezing temperatures.

Late Saturday officials decided to employ the good offices of Suzie, an adult elephant and who apparently was a friend of Alta.

Mr. Bowman said when Alta saw Suzie, she "just ran right up to us."

PEANUTS



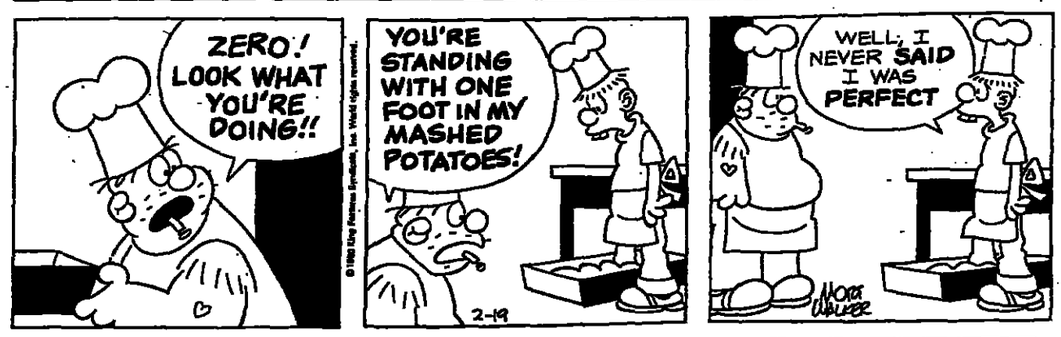
B.C.



BLONDIE



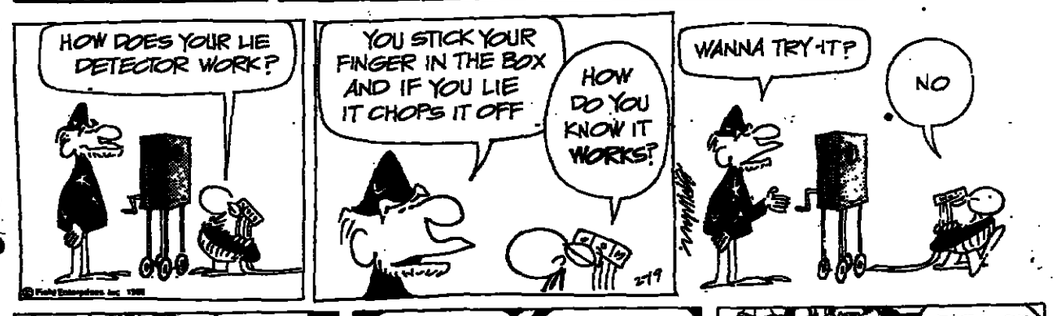
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LODEY

RUCRY

RUGLAF

BALTIR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

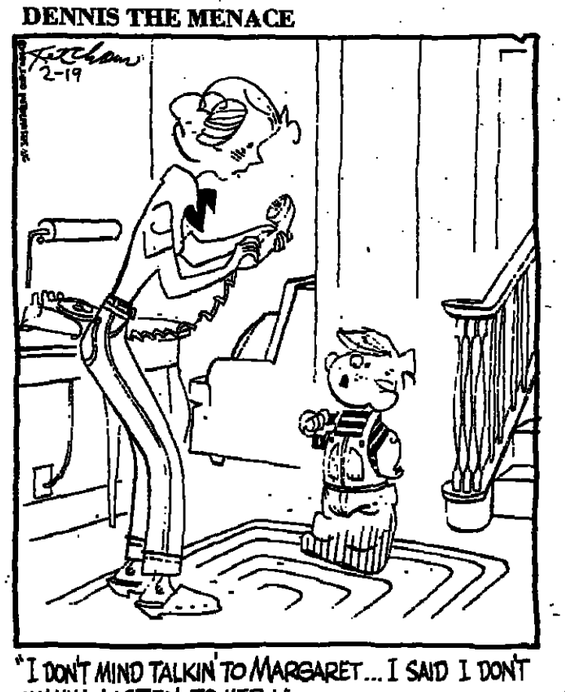
Print answer here: A "——" ——

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COACH GLUEY BOILED TAWDRY
Answer: Because he had this, the Scotsman took a week off—A WEE COUGH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T MIND TALKIN' TO MARGARET... I SAID I DON'T WANNA LISTEN TO HER!"

BOOKS

VOICES OF DEATH

By Edwin Shneidman. Harper & Row. 206 pp. $9.95.

ENDINGS

Death, Glorious and Otherwise, as Faced by Ten Outstanding Figures of Our Time

By Leon Prochnik. Crown. 214 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHILE reading the first third or so of "Voices of Death," I wasn't at all certain I would want the counsel of its author, Edwin Shneidman, during a time of crisis. It is true that his credentials are imposing. Among other things, he is professor of thanatology at the UCLA School of Medicine, cofounder (and formerly co-director) of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center, and founder-president of the American Association of Suicidology.

And his aim in writing "Voices of Death" is worthy: "Just as in the 16th and 17th centuries navigators used . . . highly prized guidebooks" called rutters, or routiers, "to avoid the shoals of their own journey, so I propose, we can now find rutters for our own dying. Death remains mysterious: we can scan our horizons for any possible clues that might help us avoid the rough waters in the passage of our lives toward death. Who of us would not want a personal rutter written by a friendly death pilot who had our best interests at heart?"

Shortcomings

But on paper at least, Shneidman's performance as our friendly death pilot betrays certain shortcomings. Halfway through the transcript of a young woman's account of the events leading up to an unsuccessful attempt at self-immolation, the professor interrupts to inform us somewhat anticlimactically that "the unconscious psychodynamic implications of her losing her virginity at this time — touching on her need for autonomy, revenge, grief, unconscious desire for reunion with a deceased loved one," referring to her father, "all indicate how enormously complicated behavior can be." One begins to cringe at the prospect of further interpretations of the would-be suicide's story.

At the conclusion of this and another account of failed self-destruction, the professor solemnly informs us that "these documents . . . warn us whom to avoid in life — rejecting fathers, hostile mothers, spiteful aunts, exploiting lovers, unloving husbands, unresponsive friends, disapproving nurses, etc." To which we sigh: Nice work if you can do it. "What has happened over the last quarter-century in relation to my own thoughts about suicide notes has unconsciously mirrored some aspects of this dialectical process." Hegel's. First, Shneidman thought that such notes would provide the key to why their authors attempted "the death-producing deed." Then he decided they could tell him nothing. Finally he concluded that "suicide notes, by themselves, are uniformly neither bountiful nor banal, but that they definitely can have a great deal of meaning under certain circumstances, specifically when they are put into the context of the detailed life history of the individual who both wrote the note and committed the act." This thought process of his he calls "Dialectical Suicidology."

Actually such ponderous theorizing turns out to reflect only one side of Shneidman, whose earlier book, "Deaths of Man," was nominated for the 1973 National Book Award in Science. Later on in "Voices of Death," where he reproduces transcripts of his dialogues with terminally ill patients and with the grieving parents of a murder victim, he reveals himself to be an effective and sympathetic counselor to people experiencing various crises connected with death.

Still, the real point of his little book is to offer us letters, diaries and other personal documents produced by people facing death, and these testimonies rarely fail to say far more than Shneidman can. For all his good intentions, he would have been wiser to let them speak for themselves, instead of surrounding them with his elephantine theories and his mind-numbing jargon.

Tragic Extensions

This is the key to the success of Leon Prochnik's "Endings: Death Glorious and Otherwise, as Faced by Ten Outstanding Figures of Our Time." Prochnik, a playwright and screenwriter who immigrated to the United States from Poland at the start of World War II, doesn't comment explicitly on the demises of Sigmund Freud, Harry Houdini, Robert Falcon Scott (the antarctic explorer), Isadora Duncan, Benito Mussolini, Zelda Fitzgerald, James Forrestal, Yukio Mishima, Dylan Thomas and Malcolm X. But part of what makes these deaths so compelling to read about here is that in Prochnik's hands they have been shaped as if they were tragic extensions of the lives that preceded them. Thus the fatal injury that Houdini sustained when an "admirer" punched him in the stomach is presented as one more trap from which the magician felt compelled to contrive an escape. And James Forrestal's suicide is delicately but ineluctably connected to his estrangement from his mother.

One can hear Shneidman drawing from these examples the conclusion he arrives at in his own book: "A good death . . . synchronizes with your own particular needs and is tailor-made so that it is meaningful for you. A good death for you is one in which the 'hand' of your way of dying slips easily into the 'glove' of your death." He concludes: "It is 'ego-syntonic' — it fits you." In Prochnik's able hands, such a theory needs no articulation. Death speaks for itself.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

$1.23 Million Paid For Diamond Ring

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 18 (UPI) — A 21.54-carat diamond was sold for 2 million swiss francs ($1.23 million) at Sotheby's jewel auction here, the firm said yesterday.

The diamond ring by Harry Winston was bought by an unidentified Geneva dealer for $300,000 more than its presale estimate. Sotheby's said that the three-day sale, which ended Saturday, fetched a total of $8.6 million.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

FOR most players, small-spot cards tend to blur together and become much of a muchness — a phrase that does not repay careful study, as Lewis Carroll pointed out.

The difference between the four of trumps and the two of trumps, for example, may on rare occasions be significant for the defense in signaling, but seems irrelevant in a trick-taking sense. But once in a lifetime, a player who makes this assumption may pay a heavy price.

It is hard not to feel sympathy for West on the diagramed deal. He became the goat in the post-mortem for exactly this reason.

The bidding was not totally orthodox. The North hand falls far short of the classical definition of a weak two-bid — a strong six-card suit with little side strength — but some players like to try such experiments. South's decision to play in spades rather than hearts was also slightly odd.

He might have had previous experience of his partner's weak two-bids; his right-hand opponent might have betrayed some slight surprise on hearing hearts bid, or he might have felt that the partnership prospects would be improved if he had charge of the play.

NORTH (D)
♠6
♡K10865
◇K1084
♣732

WEST
♠Q8542
♡—
◇AJ9652
♣84

EAST
♠7
♡AQ943
◇73
♣J10965

SOUTH
♠AKJ1093
♡J72
◇Q
♣AKQ

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♡	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ace.

The opening lead was the diamond ace, and West continued the suit in the hope that his partner could ruff. From his angle, South's queen could well have been a losing card. South finessed dummy's eight successfully, and threw a heart from his hand.

There was some temptation to play the diamond king, but East had played high-low in that suit and was therefore likely to ruff. So South led a trump to his ace, and West made a fatal error: He followed suit with the deuce.

Trumps were continued, and West won the third round with the queen and returned the eight. South won and the position was now this:

NORTH
♠—
♡K10
◇K10
♣72

WEST
♠5
♡—
◇J952
♣84

EAST
♠—
♡AQ9
◇—
♣J1096

SOUTH
♠103
♡J7
◇—
♣AKQ

Judging the situation perfectly thanks to the clues from earlier play, South led his three club winners. West was welcome to ruff for he would have to lead a diamond. West tried to avoid the trap by throwing a diamond, but South settled the issue by leading the spade three.

West had to win and lead diamonds, allowing South to take a marked finesse and discard both remaining hearts. Too late, West found that he could have beaten the contract by saving his spade deuce to prevent the end play.

Wenzel Leads Giant Slalom ...fter One Run

From Agency Dispatches

MINGTON, N.Y., Feb. 18 ...hreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein ...ouraged by his sister Hanni's medal in the women's down- ...sterday — led the field today ...he first run of the Olympic giant slalom ski race. The sec- ...n is scheduled tomorrow.

...mar Stenmark of Sweden, ...as not lost a World Cup giant ... for two seasons, finished ...ehind Hans Enn of Austria.

...23-year-old Wenzel, saying ...d the track and thinks he can ...ll better in the second leg, ...d 1 minute 20.17 seconds for ...n. It was 1,354 meters long, ... vertical drop of 395 meters ...h 56 gates down Whiteface ...tain.

... clocked 1:20.31 and Sten- ...1:20.49.

Mahre Far Back

...mark was happy with his ...place and told Phil Mahre of ...nited States, who was 14th in ...rst heat, that he felt happy ...his position, which he said ...l be a good launching pad for ...y tomorrow. The race is decid- ...combined times.

...enmark will be tough," Mahre ..."It's really a good situation for ...e has nothing to lose. He can ... and be aggressive."

...ing ninth in the starting order, ...nark appeared to be headed ...e lead when his intermediate ...was flashed on the scoreboard. ...ever, he slipped several times ...e lower part of the course, ...through a series of turns that ...ded an open gate, closed gate, ...gate.

Left Ski Slides

...ming out of the closed gate, ...nark went wide and his left ski ...ut on him, costing him time.

...nmark snapped at reporters ...when asked if he had made a ...ke. "It's always the same," he ...

"You people always ask me ...went wrong if I don't finish ..."

... posted the fastest intermedi- ...time on the top half of the ...e with 50.97 seconds against ...4 for Wenzel and 51.85 for Enn. ...enzel and Enn both said they ...l the course. "It's a very good ...se." Wenzel said of the track ...by Harald Schoenhaar, the U.S. ...'s coach.

Wind a Problem

...he snow was hard and the ... were good and I hope I can do ...ll tomorrow. But I think I can ...ki a little better — maybe three ...ds better. The only problem ...is the wind, which makes the ...rregular."

...mo Noeckler of Italy was ...a in 1:20.99 with Joel Gaspoz ...witzerland fifth in 1:21.10 ...l of Valery Tsiganov of the So- ...Union in 1:21.22.

...en came three Yugoslavs, Bo- ...Grizaj, Boris Strel and Jure ...co.

...was another disappointing out- ...or the Swiss team, which ...d medals in both the men's ...women's downhill events. ... from Gaspoz in fifth place, ...nly other Swiss in the top 20 ...acques Luethy, who was 11th.

Two other Swiss skiers, Peter Luescher, the World Cup champion, and Jean-Luc Fournier, both fell.

Brother Behind Him

Phil Mahre was the highest U.S. finisher, with his twin brother, Steve, right behind him in 15th place. They had times of 1:21.74 and 1:21.81, a second and a half off Wenzel's pace.

"I didn't nail it at the top," Phil Mahre said. "I just didn't hit those first eight gates. They made it up on me today and I'll have to try and make it up on them tommorow. If you're two seconds off the pace, you can hope to make up the deficit. I'm all pumped up for tomorrow."

At the top of of the giant slalom course, the temperature was minus 14 degrees Fahrenheit, with winds in the 30-mile-an-hour range.



Associated Press

Andreas Wenzel cuts a gate closely in the giant slalom.

Pressure Peaking for Stenmark

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT) — There is such a thing as being too honest, Ingemar Stenmark — a quiet, shy country boy, direct and clean-living — has learned. After a slalom in Wengen, Switzerland, last month the 23-year-old Swedish skier said that he had used the race mostly to test his form for the Olympic Games.

"I just wanted to see that I was at my peak," he told the battalion of Swedish reporters who accompany him during the four-month World Cup season. "When I was satisfied that I was at my best, I coasted through the last seven gates. I was taking no chances just for another World Cup victory."

Coasting, he finished second in the 103-man field of the world's finest racers, beaten by just 17-hundredths of a second.

Not everybody was amused. A small storm of criticism lasted about 24 hours, or until Stenmark won the next day's race, a giant slalom.

Questions, Questions

"Why does Stenmark have to say things like that?" asked an official of another team in a private conversation. "Why can't he simply admit that he was beaten? Why does he have to make excuses?"

"Do you really think he was beaten and was making excuses?" the official was asked.

"No," he admitted reluctantly. "If Stenmark said he was coasting, he was coasting. But why say it?"

He thought about his own question and then answered it: "I suppose it keeps everybody in Sweden from complaining that he didn't win. If he had won, he probably would have had to say something to explain why he didn't win by a bigger time."

"You can't imagine the pressure Stenmark is under," concluded the official, suddenly sympathetic. "When you think about it, that was a pretty bright thing to say when he finished second."

The pressure at Lake Placid, N.Y., is indeed formidable on Stenmark, the favorite in the giant slalom, in which he ranked third after the first run today, and in the slalom, scheduled Friday. The pressure is even strong in the third Alpine skiing discipline, the downhill, in which Stenmark does not compete — an absence for which he is sometimes criticized.

"The pressure I'm under doesn't stop growing," Stenmark says. "For my fans, victory is all that counts. A second place means nothing to them."

His fans, including the eight million people in Sweden, where his slightest exploit is front-page news, have been spoiled by his success. In six years of skiing supremacy, the only honor Stenmark has not won is an Olympic gold medal. At Innsbruck, Austria, in 1976, he was favored in the slalom, but fell, and in the giant slalom, but finished third after an attack of nerves.

Other than those two races, his record is astonishing: 46 World Cup victories, 22 more than the second-ranked man, Gustavo Thoeni of Italy; World Cup overall championship for the 1976, 1977 and 1978 seasons, second overall in 1975 and fifth in 1979, overall leader this season; first in slalom and giant slalom standings every season since 1975 except in 1977 when he was second in the giant slalom; world champion since 1978 in slalom and giant slalom.

Stenmark has not lost a giant slalom since the next-to-the-last race in the spring of 1978, winning all 10 last season and the first 3 this season. He is not so monopolistic in the slalom, but still good enough to have won 3 of 10 races last season and 2 of 5 this season.

In his last 42 races he has failed to finish just two, a tribute to his talent in a sport where falls are common. Of the 40 races he completed, he was the winner of 25 of them and second or third in 11 others. That means a splash of victory photographs for his fans in Sweden, a former winter-sports power that managed to capture only two bronze medals at Innsbruck. No wonder the pressure is high now.

Victory is not haphazard for Stenmark. For all his strength — his social handshake can cause pain — and his skill, he is a thinker.

"For the last five years," Stenmark says, "I have believed that the way of racing a giant slalom is much more perfectible than the slalom, which has already reached a high level."

How It's Done

In other words, only in the slalom is the competition equal to him, a situation he explains this way:

"Slalom courses are being laid out in a more direct manner, and you have to ski the course in the shortest line. Now, to ski fast, you have to take the gates with the kind of curve that lets you glide.

"With the kind of slalom courses we face now, you have to choose either to ski very fast while covering a slightly longer distance or to attack in a kind of sprint, one foot after the other, to make up in distance the gliding speed you lose."

Simple enough? His basic explanation leaves out the differences in footing for the slalom — powder, hard snow, ice — as well as weather conditions and the fact that a typical race through more than 50 gates is conducted at speeds up to 35 miles an hour. For the giant slalom, the speed can reach 50 miles an hour.

Olympics Schedule

Tuesday, Feb. 19
Biathlon
10-Kilometer Individual, 9 a.m.
Speed Skating
1,500-Meter Men, 10:30 a.m.
Alpine Skiing
Second Run, Giant Slalom Men, 11 a.m.
Cross-Country
15-Kilometer Combined Men, noon
Luge
Double Men, 2 p.m.
Figure Skating
Men, Short Program, 2 p.m.
Ice Dancing, Free Dance and Awards, 8 p.m.

All times Eastern Standard.

Rodnina-Zaitsev Retain Gold Medal

Figure Skaters Easy Winners

By Neil Amdur

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 (NYT) — As expected, Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev of the Soviet Union won a second consecutive figure-skating gold medal in the pairs competition last night at the Winter Olympics.

The injury withdrawal of Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner, the world champions and America's premier team, eased the path for the 30-year-old Rodnina and her husband. They swept all nine first-place votes of the judges, finished with 147.26 points and received no mark less than 5.8 of a possible 6.0 during last night's five-minute free-skating program that accounted for 75 percent of their score.

The most unexpected moment in their presentation came as they skated onto the ice to begin their routine. A male voice shattered the customary silence of skating events by shouting, "Go home!" A gasp and a smattering of boos came from the capacity crowd of 8,500 in the Olympic Arena.

Still a Holdout

No further incidents occurred. The Soviet flag was raised and the Soviet national anthem played after Lord Killanin, head of the International Olympic Committee, presided over the medal ceremonies. But in a far corner of the arena, someone held a sign up that could be seen by Rodina and Zaitsev. It read, "Tai and Randy No. 1."

No one will ever know whether the Americans, forced out by a groin injury to Gardner, could have ended Soviet Olympic dominance in the pairs and won the first gold medal for the United States in that event.

But the Soviet duo, particularly Rodnina, deserved more than routine tribute. They returned triumphantly after having taken off last year for the birth of their first child. For Rodnina, it was her third Olympic gold, the first having come in 1972, with Alexsi Ulanov.

Another Pair Ready

If the Rodnina-Zaitsev tandem decide now to leave the sport, the Russians appear to have a strong, youthful team waiting in the wings. Sergei Shakrai, 19, and Marina Cherkosova, remarkably poised at only 15, took the silver medal with 19 ordinals and 143.80 points. Manuela Mager and Uwe Bewersdorf of East Germany beat out a third Soviet team, Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonovich, for the bronze on the basis of a majority of ordinals.

The third Soviet pair had a higher point total than the East Germans, 141.14 to 140.52, but the first determinant used in final placings is based on the majority of ordinals from the judges.

The young American brother-sister team of Kitty and Peter Carruthers performed surprisingly well in their international debut and finished fifth. One year ago, they were relatively unknown, finishing only seventh in the U.S. championships. Now, with an exciting, boundless style, they could succeed Babilonia and Gardner as America's top team.

Carruthers, 18, fell on a practice throw during the warmup and appeared unnerved. But after some reassuring pats from her 20-year-old brother and a friendly kiss by Michael Botticelli, another U.S. skater, she seemed to relax.

Their marks for technical merit and artistic impression averaged between 5.4 and 5.6, and the scores were likely to improve with experience and exposure.



Associated Press

Irina Rodnina tries to hold back tears and her partner, Aleksandr Zaitsev, permits himself a smile after their skating victory.

Hoffman Leads Men's Event

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 — Jan Hoffman of East Germany led Charlie Tickner and David Santee, both Americans, after the compulsory figures today in the men's figure skating event at the Winter Olympics.

Robin Cousins of Britain was fourth with Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union, who subsequently withdrew, fifth. The first phase of the men's competition is worth 30 percent in the overall event. Hoffman, not considered a great free-skater, took the lead and maintained it after the first figure, the left-outside rocker, which calls for stencilling three circles with a turn in the middle and going around three times.

Tickner, an excellent free-skater and one of the favorites here, was in prime position going into tomorrow's short program, which is worth 20 percent.

Also well placed was Santee, who was not expected to rank so high in the compulsories. But he performed the second and third school figures well to overtake Cousins, recognized as the best free-skater in the world.

The second figure, the right back paragraph bracket, requires two circles with a turn at the top and has the skaters going six times around. The third figure is the forward paragraph loop, for which the skater does two circles with a loop inside six times.

The figures are ordinarily the forte of Kovalev, silver medalist at the Innsbruck Olympics four years ago and a world champion.

Soviet skating officials have insisted that Kovalev, who has been called "the playboy of the Eastern world" by rival skaters and has been conspicuous by his absence from practice in recent days, was ill, but other reports suggested that he had again been disciplined.

Aleksandr Vedenin, manager of the Soviet skating team, attributed his absence to the flu. "He's better than he was one day before," Vedenin said yesterday at the practice rink adjacent to the arena, "but we'll see."

Other skating officials offer a different version of Kovalov's mysterious absence. They say his last practice appearance four days ago proved so embarrassing to the Russians that he had been kept out of the spotlight.

Red Smith

A Hollow Silence at the Rink

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 (NYT) — John A.W. Nicks, the coach, called it "the classic confrontation." Randy Gardner, the muscular partner in the most exciting pair in U.S. figure-skating history, termed it "heavy drama" with just a trace of mockery. It would be heavier than he dreamed.

No U.S. pair has ever won a gold medal in the Olympics. The Soviet Union has dominated the sport for 14 years the way the New York Yankees used to tyrannize baseball. Irina Rodnina, tiny, feline and subtly imperious, won four world championships and the 1972 Olympics with Aleksei Ulanov and after he jilted her, she won six world titles and the 1976 gold medal with Aleksandr Zaitsev, now her husband.

Last year Gardner and Tai Babilonia, the brunette beauty who had skated with him since she was 8 years old and he 10, went to the world championships in Vienna. Rodnina and Zaitsev weren't there because Irina was having Sasha, the baby who is now 11 months old.

Close to Perfection

Tai and Randy brought the title home, the first time in 29 years that it came to the United States. They scored a perfect 6 in the judgment of one of the nine judges. A Soviet judge and three others gave them 5.9. Then the Russian pair came back, to face at long last an American couple with the grace and skill and innovative daring to threaten their dynasty.

Now it was Friday night and here it all would come together in the Winter Olympics. Twelve pairs were competing in the short program, the two-minute exercise in which each does six compulsory movements for marks that count heavily toward the final scores.

In the new Olympic fieldhouse, fans paraded with a banner that read: "Tai x Randy Gold." In the middle of town a bigger sign read: "Good luck, Tai and Randy." The flags of 36 nations hung above the rink. Banks of yellow chrysanthemums festooned the balconies.

Nine judges sat side by side, an East German, an American, a Frenchman, a Canadian, an Australian, a Czech, a West German, a Japanese and one from the Soviet Union. In all Olympic competitions decided by judges, the scoring is influenced by national considerations, or believed to be.

Few Similarities

Also, the small world of figure skating is traditionally conservative. Newcomers with a style of their own do not easily displace reigning favorites, and no two couples could be less alike than the classic Russians and dashing Americans.

Rodnina, now 30, dominates her partner. The 21-year-old Gardner is protective of Tai, who is 19. He is the son of a cost accountant and a school teacher. Tai's father, from the Philippines, is a member of the Los Angeles Police. Her mother is from Louisiana. All live in Southern California.

Tai looks softly feminine but she is fearless. Dark-haired Irina had tuberculosis before she was 2. Taught to fight the ailment, she grew up rugged. She started skating at 5, was teamed with Ulanov until 1972 when he began dating Liudmila Smirnova, another figure skater. In 1973 a call for a new partner for Irina brought hundreds of candidates. Zeitzev, 6-feet-2 and 180 pounds, was chosen. He and Irina were sent to a summer camp on the Black Sea. A romance developed. The partnership flowered.

Tai and Randy were fourth in the skating order here, so they warmed up in the first four pairs. Trying a double flip, a jump that hadn't thrown him in four years, Randy fell. He tried again and fell again. He tried a lift, and nearly dropped Tai. The American crowd had applauded them the moment they appeared in spangled costumes of burgundy red.

As they left the ice, the applause faded into apprehensive silence. There had been rumors that Randy had a groin injury. American officials had united in an attitude of secrecy but now the whispers were renewed.

Christina Riegel and Andreas Nischwitz of West German did their turn, a pleasant pair in green. They were followed by Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach of East Germany in a somewhat more theatrical turn. The British couple, Susan Garland in pink and Robert Daw, black tights with pink above, pleased the crowd but not the judges. Before their scores were posted, Tai and Randy skated onto the rink.

While most spectators watched the scoreboard and some booed the Britons' low marks, Randy tried another double flip and fell again. Nicks, the coach, waved his hands before him, palms down, like a fight referee signaling a knockout. The kids went back into the tunnel from which they had emerged.

Tai was in tears. Randy put an arm around the women's team manager. Faces were grim.

Nothing to Cheer

A hollow silence descended. After a long wait, the announcement came: "Ladies and gentlemen, the United States pair is unable to compete at this time because of an injury." The effect was deadening.

Three men with buckets repaired divots in the ice. A Zamboni machine droned over the rink. Then Yankee yells welcomed Sheryl Franks and Michael Botticelli of the United States. They were cheered loudly, perhaps prayerfully. Sheryl's blonde pigtail whirled as they worked. They tried so hard they made you want to cry.

Predictable booing responded when their scores went up — pretty fair scores but only good enough to give them seventh place behind the other American pair, Kitty and Peter Carruthers, who were fifth. The West German judge gave them the lowest marks.

The facts were out now. Randy had been treated for a muscle pull for the last 11 days. Last Wednesday he was injured again. He wanted to skate but Nicks had deemed it too dangerous for Tai. Once when they were kids Randy had dropped her on her face, loosening six front teeth and knocking another out.

The classic confrontation had become a walkover. Rodnina and Zeitzev finished first, of course.

Pro Report Denied

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — Gardner and Babilonia may turn pro and join the Ice Capades rather than defend their world championship title next month, it was reported yesterday.

But in Lake Placid, Babilonia's father, Constancio, vehemently denied the radio report. "That's not true," he said.

Earlier, Gardner said at a news conference: "I'll get ready for the world championships [next month]. . . That's our big battle. We're going to be working for that."

Olympics Results

...pine Skiing

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM
After First Run
...eas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:20.17.
... Enn, Austria, 1:20.31.
...mar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:20.49.
...o Nockler, Italy, 1:20.99.
...Gaspoz, Switzerland, 1:21.10.
...rl Tsiganov, Soviet Union, 1:21.22.
...n Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 1:21.28.
...Strel, Yugoslavia, 1:21.45.
...Franko, Yugoslavia, 1:21.50.
...ander Zhirov, Soviet Union, 1:21.53.

...l Jumping

MEN'S NORDIC COMBINED
AFTER 70-METER SKI JUMP
...h Wehling, East Germany, 227.2 points.
...ar Malmquist, U.S., 221.8.
...rt Schwarz, West Germany, 219.6.
...Dotzauer, East Germany, 217.6.
...ed Winkler, East Germany, 214.5.
...Lustenberger, Switzerland, 212.7.
...o Karialainen, Finland, 209.5.
...Jein Boesseth, Norway, 203.8.
...Sandberg, Norway, 203.7.
...Powlusiak, Poland, 203.6.

...oss-Country

WOMEN'S 10-KILOMETER RACE
...ora Petzold, East Germany, 30:31.54.
...a Riihivuori, Finland, 30:35.05.
...na Takalo, Finland, 30:45.25.
...a Smetanina, Soviet Union, 30:54.48.
...a Kulakova, Soviet Union, 30:58.44.
...Baldycheva, Soviet Union, 31:22.93.
...les Rostock, East Germany, 31:28.79.
...nka Hasse, East Germany, 31:29.14.
...oslava Jerkova, Czechoslovakia, 31:29.55.
...Olsson, Sweden, 31:36.08.

Figure Skating

PAIRS COMPETITION
After Short Program . . And Freestyle Competition
1. Rodnina-Zaitsev, Soviet Union, 9 ordinals-147.26 points.
2. Cherkasova-Shakrai, Soviet Union, 19-143.80.
3. Mager-Bewersdorff, East Germany, 33-140.52.
4. Pestova-Leonovich, Soviet Union, 31-141.14.
5. Carruthers-Carruthers, U.S., 46-137.38.
6. Baess-Thierbach, East Germany, 53-134.00.
7. Franks, Lexington, Mass.-Botticelli, Weston, Mass., 64-133.84.
8. Riegel-Nischwitz, West Germany, 71-131.70.
9. Underhill-Martini, Canada, 78-129.36.
10. Garland-Daw, Britain, 91-124.36.

AFTER MEN'S COMPULSORY FIGURES
1. Jan Hoffman, East Germany, 11 ordinals-44.76 points.
2. Charles Tickner, U.S., 18-43.76.
3. David Santee, U.S., 27-43.04.
4. Robin Cousins, Britain, 34-41.84.
5. Vladimir Kovalev, Soviet Union, 51-40.08.
6. Jean-Christophe Simond, France, 52-40.14.
7. Igor Bobrin, Soviet Union, 62-38.96.
8. Scott Hamilton, U.S., 64-38.52.
9. Hermann Schulz, East Germany, 88-35.62.
10. Konstantin Kokora, Soviet Union, 90-35.60.

ICE DANCING
After Final Compulsories
1. Lvichuk-Karponosov, Soviet Union, 9 ordinals-101.28 points.
2. Rasocsy-Sallay, Hungary, 18-99.72.
3. Moiseeva-Minenkov, Soviet Union, 26-98.16.
4. Rehakova-Drastich, Czech., 40-94.12.
5. Torvill-Dean, Britain, 42-93.92.
6. Wigston-Dowding, Canada, 51-94.80.
7. Blumberg-Seibert, U.S., 69-91.80.
8. Smith-Summers, U.S., 72-91.88.
9. Bestemianova-Bukin, Soviet Union, 75-91.08.
10. Fraschl-Steiner, West Germany, 93-86.28.

Champion Leads In Combined

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 (AP) — Ulrich Wehling of East Germany led at the halfway stage of the Nordic combined event at the Winter Games today and was on the way to his third successive Olympic gold medal in the event. The event will conclude tomorrow.

After the 70-kilometer jump, Wehling had 227.2 points. Walter Malmquist of the United States, who had 221.8, was second and Hubert Schwarz of West Germany was in third place with 219.6.

Olympic Medals

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
...ny	3	4	5	12
...ssia	3	3	2	11
...tates	3	1	0	4
	2	2	0	4
...nds	0	3	1	4
	1	1	1	3
...nd	0	1	2	3
	1	0	1	2
...stein	0	1	0	1
	0	1	0	1
	0	0	1	1
	0	0	1	1
...ovakia	0	0	1	1
...ain	0	0	1	1

'Icehockey' Is the Soviet Game

By Dave Anderson

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 (NYT) — In the noontime chill of the old Olympic Arena, the noise sounded like gunfire. Hockey pucks cracked against the plexiglass, boomed against the wooden boards and stuttered against the goal tenders' leather pads.

This was the Soviet Union team in rehearsal. The joke among hockey people is that the Russians' practices are better than most teams' games, even National Hockey League teams. But it's not a joke to those teams that must play them in the Olympic tournament.

"They are," says one NHL visitor, "like a skunk at a garden party."

Lots of Uns

As they awaited today's game with Finland, the Russians were the Olympics' only unbeaten, untied and unmerciful team. They had strafed Japan, 16-0, and the Netherlands, 17-4, before their 8-1 triumph Saturday over Poland when half-a-dozen anti-Soviet political banners were confiscated.

Unless the ice melts, or unless the U.S. team or another team performs a miracle as the American squad did in 1960, the Russians are expected to win the Olympic Gold Medal for the sixth time in the last seven tournaments.

"But this is a very unusual practice for them," a long-time observer of the Russians was saying now. "Not everybody is working out."

Tikhonov Present

On the ice yesterday, only 13 players had joined Viktor Tikhonov, the coach, and Vladimir Jurzinov, his assistant, who resembled Santa Claus elves in their floppy stocking caps. But the seven other players, including their 35-year-old captain and center, Boris Mikhailov, were in the stands.

Throughout their Olympic stay, the Soviet team quietly has been guarded by New York State troopers alert for anti-Soviet political demonstrators. Bundled in thick red jackets and pants, the seven other players were not sprawled in repose. Instead, they were leaning forward on the edges of their red plastic chairs, watching their teammates perspire as intently as the several dozen aficionados who had wandered in to view technique the way medical students study surgeons at work.

Inside the blue line, 30-year-old Valery Vasilev, the Soviet Union's best defenseman, was hunched over like a puma in a tree. From the side boards, the young defenseman, Viacheslav Fetisov, slid him passes as Tikhonov watched.

One after another, at intervals of three to four seconds at the most, Vasilev slammed slap shots at 27-year-old Vladislav Tretiak, the Russians' celebrated goal tender, who blocked most of them. But of the 10 shots, only one was wide of the net.

And when Vasilev shot, he never hesitated, he never missed connecting solidly with the puck. When he shot, it was all one motion, the same way that, in the Russian translation, "icehockey" is all one word.

That "icehockey" history goes back only about 35 years. Not until after World War II did the Soviet Union hold its first national championships. Not until 1956 did the Russians enter a team in the Olympics, the year they won their first Gold Medal.

Both Versions

The official version of that history is contained in the 56-page "icehockey" section of a 211-page "The USSR Olympic Team" media guide, in both Russian and English, with a hard red cover that is available here in the headquarters of Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Its propaganda is obvious.

But the guide also supports the theory of some NHL-oriented hockey people that a Communist system lends itself to a team game better than a star system does.

"Soviet icehockey" it says in the Olympic guide, "has been developing since its first years in a peculiar way. Those who inaugurated the game in the country played other games and above all football and bandy. They helped to form the school of Soviet icehockey which prompted icehockey as a game of collective and combinational tactics in a high tempo."

In addition to their five Olympic Gold Medals, the Russians have competed in 24 world and European championships, winning 16 world titles and 19 European titles. In those tournaments, the Russians have won 176 games, tied 10 and lost only 23 while scoring 1,492 goals in stark contrast to the opposition's 394 goals. The guide acknowledges that Canada has won more world championships, but adds, "the players of the country where the game of ice hockey originated participated in 35 world championships."

Still, sometimes a hockey player is a hockey player is a hockey player. During practice yesterday, as Vasilev stood motionless near center ice for a moment, he yawned. The coach was looking the other way.

Cross-Country Race Won By East German Woman

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 (UPI) — Barbara Petzold of East Germany set a fast early pace and won the Olympic gold medal today in the women's 10-kilometer cross-country race.

Starting 33d in the 38-woman field, Petzold took a startling lead of nearly 14 seconds at the 5-kilometer checkpoint and finished with a time of 30 minutes 31.54 seconds, more than 4 seconds ahead of Hillka Riihivuori of Finland. Helena Takalo of Finland took the bronze medal as the favored Russians finished out of the first three.

The medals were the only ones awarded at the Winter Olympics today.

Russians placed fourth, fifth and sixth. Raisa Smetanina, the gold medalist in the 5-kilometer race, finished in 30:54.48, more than 9 seconds behind Takalo. The Russians' failure to win a medal marked the first time since 1968 that they had not placed in the top three women in cross-country skiing.

Alison Owen-Spencer was the top U.S. finisher, placing 22d, more than a minute off Petzold's pace. Owen-Spencer also finished 22d in the 5-kilometer race.

Petzold, a 24-year-old medical student, covered the first five kilometers in 16:29.10, a comfortable spread over Smetanina and Riihivuori. Over the final half of the race, Petzold bettered her time by nearly two minutes while Smetanina faltered in the final 200 meters to finish out of the top three.

Confident Early

Petzold said she came here with some hope of a top finish.

"I knew I was in good shape and I was really hoping for a medal," she said. "I didn't know which race it would be. I'm every pleased but it's always easy to say that when you win. The track was very well prepared."

She has been studying medicine at Leipzig University since September, 1976 — one reason why she has not performed well on the international circuit in the last five years.

"It's a little tricky to do medicine and skiing. I study very hard in the spring and in the summer and ski in the winter," she said.

Bus Delays Now Built In

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 18 (AP) — The transportation system appeared to be working more smoothly at the Winter Olympics today after a weekend of confusion, but organizers still predicted delays of 2½ hours or more as thousands more spectators poured into the area and sought out shuttle buses.

"To expect it to be faster is not common sense," said the state environmental conservation commissioner, Robert Flacke, indicating that officials do not expect to reduce further the waiting time for spectators during peak periods.

"For the first time today, buses are waiting for people," the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee spokesman, Robert Shelley, said this morning.

He said 195 spectator buses were on the road, up slightly from yesterday, despite a 30 to 40 percent drop in the number of spectators arriving after the heavy weekend.

But 12,000 spectators were at Whiteface Mountain for the men's giant slalom race today and 20,000 others were expected to see the 70-meter ski jumping at Intervale.

"If buses clear crowds from Whiteface within 90 minutes and Intervale within 2½ hours, they will have done their job," Flacke said.

Art Buchwald

The Good Old Days Of World War III

WASHINGTON — There is entirely too much talk about going to war these days. Strangers have been asking me lately, "Do you think there is going to be a war?" in the same tone they used not long ago to inquire if I thought there was going to be a recession.

I don't have any idea if there is going to be a war or not. But if there is one, it's not going to be like any other war we've ever seen. The war we keep talking about these days has to do with another nuclear power and, therefore, it probably isn't going to live up to the nostalgia we all seem to have for World War II.



Buchwald

Before everybody gets too excited about us getting into another world war. I believe they should at least know what one could be like.

* * *

"Hello. Give me Bob Hopé. Bob. how would you like to do a show for our troops in Yemen this Christmas?"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Never mind. Bob — there is no Yemen."

"Frank, I just wrote this great World War III song with Jimmy. Listen, 'Ivan, you SOB Ivan don't mess with me. You may throw your weight around, but we will get up off the ground, Ivan . . .' "

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Mrs. Miniver, I know this will be tough to take, but your son and husband were lost at sea. It's harder for those of us on the home front."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Elrod, I want you to know that all of us here at Four Corners are proud that you are going off to serve your country. Four Corners has always been the first to answer the bugle call when the enemy is at the door, and while we are safe and sound, there isn't a man here who wouldn't rather be in your shoes if he had the choice."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Hi, guys. Welcome to the Stage Door Canteen. Now who is the first sailor who's going to dance with me? Come on, don't be bashful — I may be the last girl you'll see for a couple of years. Anyone here from Oklahoma?"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"And now, an important message for all Americans: Don't throw away your tin cans and scrap metal. Uncle Sam needs every bit he can get. Become a soldier on the home front, and give our boys everything they need."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"My sakes and land-a-goshen! It's George. Paw, George is home. George, let me look at you. What are all those medals for?"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Men, here is where we are, and over there is where they are. Now we know they have tanks and machine guns. What we don't know is if they have tactical nuclear weapons. Fischetti, Goldberg, O'Brien, Nickapoulos and Hangdog. Your job will be to . . ."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"I am here today to ask everyone as a patriotic duty to buy as many war bonds as he possibly can. I have been to the front and I have seen our boys. Their morale is high and every one of of you would be proud of them. I asked our brave lads what they wanted most of all and they said just keep buying war bonds so they can get home as soon as possible. Now, let's have a show of hands of those who will buy $100 worth of bonds — I want to see a lot more hands than . . ."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Oh, Lawrence, before you go, I want to have your baby."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, Lawrence, I'm sure."

"Gertrude, did you feel the earth move?"

"Yes. Lawrence, I did."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

Mammoth Remains

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet scientists have reported the discovery the fossilized remains of a herd mammoths that lived 17,000 years ago in what is now the Belorussian Republic of the Soviet Union. Tass said that it is the first time an entire herd was found in Belorussia.

Those Dotty 'Ladies': Hinge & Bracket

By Elaine Davenport

HORNCHURCH, England (IHT) — The theater is sold out. The audience is diverse. The curtain goes up and there, midst the Victorian setting, two aging, old-fashioned women in elegant, long gowns are about to spend the evening making music, telling jokes and bickering with each other over life's trivialities.

The two slightly dotty-looking eccentric ladies are known as Hinge & Bracket. The English love this peep at themselves in an atmosphere of lavender water and nostalgia — so much so that for years many of Hinge & Bracket's fans did not realize that they are, in fact, men.

"I think most everyone knows now," says Patrick Fyffe, who plays Dame Hilda Bracket, a 56-year-old soprano who trained for the opera. George Logan plays Dr. Evadne Hinge, an accomplished piano player.

But for their millions of fans Fyffe and Logan are, inexorably, Dame Hilda and Dr. Hinge. And to complement and poke fun at the nostalgic image Hinge & Bracket so expertly evoke, detailed identities have been built up for the duo.

Dame Hilda (formerly plain Hilda Nemone Bracket), for example, is of English descent. Her parents, Sir Osbert and Lady Veronica Bracket trace their ancestry to the Plantagents, and her mother, still happily with us, lives in the charming 18th century dower house at Bracket Towers, near Bracket Basing, the main manor house being open to the public during the summer months.

Dr. Hinge, the program rattles on, comes from an old-established Scottish family. She took her doctorate at an obscure Scottish university and her first job was as assistant musical director with a touring opera company. There the two ladies met and "under somewhat mysterious circumstances" set up house together in the lovely Suffolk market town of Stackton Tressel.

Enchanting Roles

All this make-believe is quite overwhelming. But brought to life, the characters are enchanting. In their current show, called "An Evening of Memories," Dame Hilda skips youthfully across the stage performing light opera pieces from Gilbert and Sullivan while Dr. Hinge plays expert accompaniment. The two friends discuss their former musical achievements (they have been coaxed out of retirement), not always agreeing about dates and other facts.

Two people sharing a home will, of course, have their differences, and Hinge & Bracket are no exception. Dr. Hinge announces at one point that what will follow is her own composition and she is proud of it. "Well, she would be, wouldn't she?" Dame Hilda asides to the audience. But then, when Dame Hilda is reaching the climax of one of her favorite numbers, she finds that the piano has finished just before she has. Sweet revenge.

The pair adjust pearls, tuck lace hankies up sleeves, twist rings, check on wandering hairpins, make tea, and discuss their pets — Milton the budgie and the three cats, Iolanthe, Ida and Patience — "named after the operas." Dame Hilda is much given to explaining the plots. "Basically the story of Iolanthe is a battle between the fairies and the House of Lords," she says.

Offstage, Dame Hilda has become a celebrity in her own right, opening garden parties and shaking hands with old people in wheelchairs, patting babies and posing for the family albums of her loyal fans.

"I'm from a country town where there were garden fetes and celebrities to open them," says Fyffe. "The mayoress always came around and she wore a hat. The microphone had a habit of crackling. You've only really got to put all that on stage because it's all real."

Acceptance

Fyffe adds, "Eccentrics just happen to be particularly acceptable if they're English. Everybody's got relatives like Dame Hilda and Dr. Hinge. They're not meant to be famous people, just two women who will probably be in the audience looking at us and not seeing themselves. They're laughing and saying 'Bless their hearts.' "

Hinge & Bracket are much praised for their attention to detail — costumes, settings, mannerisms and banter. "It's all so well observed," says one fan. "They're hilarious and so true to life. I had a schoolmistress who was just like that. And part of the fascination is that they're men."

Fyffe is very much aware of this aspect of the act. "There is always the attraction of a man dressed as a woman," he says. "It's usually funny in some respect."

The idea for Hinge & Bracket originated with Fyffe. Trained as an actor, he had worked as a female impersonator at pubs and working men's clubs. He began to tire of the same gags and audiences and had the idea of dressing up as an old soprano or contralto and finding a partner. He and Logan teamed up in 1972.

"We did three shows together," says Fyffe, "and we got so many bookings — like 12 — which was good and the top price was £25, which was marvelous." The two old spinsters became the hit of the 1974 Edinburgh Festival. Thirty-six weeks in London's West End followed.



Dr. Hinge (George Logan), left, and Dame Hilda (Patrick Fyffe).

On Tour

They have spent the last five years touring Britain, where on 95 percent of the nights they perform, the house is sold out. They prefer to stay out of London, which has "mostly tourists to play for and is more boring than in the country," but their new agent has convinced them that their career demands that they play London again sometime this year. They have done a series on BBC radio, had a television special, recorded three records and a book is in the works.

They have also been to Australia — "We had lunch at Government House in Adelaide and they were so nice to us," says Dame Hilda. "I shall always treasure the memory of Evadne riding back afterwards. She caught her bicycle wheel in a tram track and shot all the way down to the beach!" — and hope to take Hinge & Bracket to Broadway in the next few years.

"We make it a point not to talk about political things, and Hinge & Bracket don't rely on filth or smut," says Fyffe. "It's a sad world we live in today and I think Hinge & Bracket are successful because of their general middle of the road outlook on things."

PEOPLE: *Writer Details Garbo Role In Denying Nazis A-Bomb*

More details have come to light about Greta Garbo's World War II intelligence activities. **William Stevenson**, author of "A Man Called Intrepid," detailing the wartime adventures of Canadian-born Allied intelligence chief **Sir William Stephenson**, wrote in the Toronto Star that Garbo, working with the director of Allied intelligence, played a role in preventing the Nazis from developing an atomic bomb. Garbo, with highly placed contacts in Scandinavia, was used to help smuggle atomic scientist **Niels Bohr** out of occupied Denmark before he could unravel the atomic secret for the Nazis, the article said. Stevenson said that Garbo, now 74 and living alone in New York, was part of the stable of screen stars and celebrities recruited by Stephenson during the war. Others included **David Niven, Myrna Loy** and **Vera Lynn**. Garbo's reports from her Scandinavian contacts led to the creation of underground routes into Nazi-occupied Norway and into Denmark where Bohr was working, Stevenson said. "Garbo opened up a channel through which British atomic physicist **Sir James Chadwick** was able to dispatch a strong personal appeal to Professor Bohr," he wrote in the Star. "In the harsh winter of 1942, this appeal, addressed to PETER, the code name for Bohr, from JARLEN, the code name for Stephenson's group, reached the Danish scientist." The author said the British government followed up with a second message, microscopic and hidden in a set of keys, giving Bohr details of an escape route to Stockholm where he would be protected by Garbo's Swedish contacts. From Sweden, Bohr was smuggled to Scotland aboard a Royal Air Force Mosquito bomber, Stevenson said. The scientist went on to play a major part in the development of the atomic bomb for the United States.

* * *

Mark Thatcher, the British prime minister's racing car driving son, has cancelled a $23,000 contract to race in Japan in return for promoting Japanese textiles. Thatcher earlier turned down an offer of close to $60,000 in backing from **Paul Raymond**, known as the "strip king," to help promote Raymond's magazine, "Men Only." In a terse announcement, Thatcher, 26, said he would not be driving in Japan, but instead will drive for an all-British team. When the promotional deal between Thatcher and the Japanese clothing firm Kanebo was disclosed last week, Prime Minister Margaret **Thatcher** was loudly criticized by union leaders, members of Parliament and the textile industry, which has been hurt by cheap Japanese imports. At one point during the controversy, Thatcher was quoted as saying he would not be surprised if his mother never spoke to him again and that he was ready to leave England forever.

* * *

A Roman Catholic cardinal has become a member of the service organization Rotary International, a group once denounced by the Vatican for its suspected links with the Masons. Cardinal **Sebastiano Baggio**, once considered a possible papal candidate, was accepted into the organization at a Rome banquet marking the 75th anniversary of its presence in Italy. Baggio is president of the Vatican's Congregation of Bishops, the congregation that denounced Rotary International in 1929 and forbade priests to become members. Relations between the church and Rotary International improved during the Second Vatican Council, which ended in 1965, and that year a group of Rotarians was received in private audience by Pope Paul VI . . . Meanwhile **Pope John Paul II** is at his summer palace at Castel Gandolfo on the Alban Hills near Rome for two days of rest. The Vatican said the pope planned to return to Rome in time for his weekly general audience tomorrow.

* * *

The estranged wife of Henry Ford 2d has slapped a former friend with a $10-million slander suit. **Cristina Ford** alleges that **Rosemarie Kanzler Marcie-Riviere**, a European socialite, slandered her by telling acquaintances that Mrs. Ford was "committing the crime of blackmail" against Ford in their divorce proceedings. The divorce trial of Mrs. Ford and the Ford Motor Co. chairman begins today in Detroit and is expected to last a month.

* * *

Philippine Foreign Minister **Carlos Romulo**, 81, underwent a successful gall bladder operation. Doctors said, however, it would take a week before he is fully out of danger . . . Pianist **Jose Iturbi**, who has been in ill health in recent years, has been ordered by his physician to take "an extended sabbatical." Iturbi, 84, is in an Inglewood, Calif., hospital.

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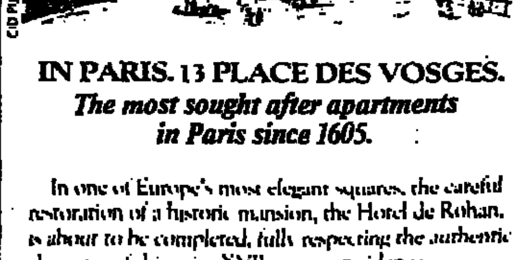
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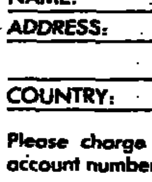
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